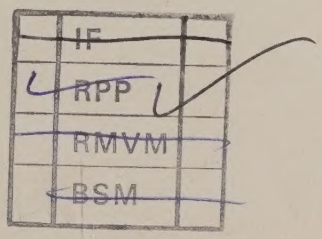
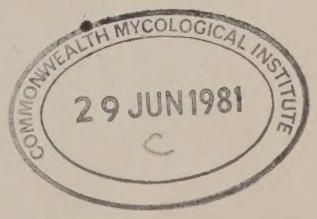
1980/M/8

REPORT OF THE

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE PLANT PROTECTION COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTH EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

held in Chiangmai, Thailand
27 October-3 November 1980





FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PLACE AND DATE OF SESSIONS OF THE PLANT PROTECTION COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTH EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION

First	—	Bangkok, Thailand; 3-7 December 1956
Second	—	Kandy, Sri Lanka; 2-7 December 1957
Third	—	New Delhi, India; 7-12 December 1959
Fourth	—	Manila, Philippines; 11-19 June 1962
Fifth	—	Canberra, Australia; 26 November to 2 December 1964
Sixth	—	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; 27 March to 3 April 1967
Seventh	—	Noumea, New Caledonia; 15-23 July 1969
Eighth	—	Jakarta, Indonesia; 4-11 October 1971
Ninth	—	New Delhi, India; 2-9 November 1973
Tenth	—	Canberra, Australia; 9-16 February 1976
Eleventh	—	Katmandu, Nepal; 22-29 September 1978
Twelfth	—	Chiangmai, Thailand; 27 October to 3 November 1980

AGP:1980/M/8

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region which came into force on 2 July 1956 established the Plant Protection Committee to implement the Agreement. The Committee has 22 participating governments in the Region. It acts as an advisory body, both to FAO and the governments on matters relating to the Agreement. The Committee makes recommendations on various aspects of plant protection, particularly those requiring regional cooperation.

2. The 12th Session of the Plant Protection Committee was held on the kind invitation of the Royal Government of Thailand at the Suriwongse Hotel, Chiangmai, Thailand, from 27 October to 3 November 1980.

3. The Session was attended by delegates of 13 participating Governments as well as observers from the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Commonwealth Mycological Institute (CMI), International Soybean Programme (INTSOY), the Tropical Agriculture Research Centre (TARC) and the South Pacific Commission (SPC). Seven Plenary meetings and eight meetings of the Sub-Committees and two meetings of the Drafting Committee were held during the Session. In all, 32 delegates and 18 observers participated in the Session and 42 documents were circulated. Invitational papers on "Ecology and Control of the Rice Gall Midge with Special Emphasis on Measures to Prevent its Spread in Thailand" by Dr. T. Hidaka, TARC, Japan; and "Soybean Pest Management" by Dr. Michael E. Irwin, INTSOY, U.S.A., were presented.

4. Field trips were arranged by the kind courtesy of the Department of Agriculture, Royal Government of Thailand, to Sanpatong Rice Experiment Station, Wang-Nam-Kang Garden, Chiangmai Fishery Station, Orchid Garden, Mae-Jo Field Crop Experiment Station and Bo-Sarng. A cultural programme was also arranged for the participants at the Old Chiangmai Cultural Centre.

5. Dr. D.L. Umali, Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative for Asia and The Pacific, welcomed the delegates and observers on behalf of the Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organization. He expressed his gratitude to His Excellency, Banharn Silpa-archa, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Royal Government of Thailand, for kindly accepting to inaugurate the Session. He also extended a welcome to the Governor of Chiangmai, Mr. Chaiya Poonsiriwonge. Dr. Umali was very happy that Dr. Lee Ling, former Chief of the Plant Protection Service of FAO, Rome, and Mr. A. Johnston, former Secretary of the Plant Protection Committee and presently the Director of the Commonwealth Mycology Institute, were attending the Session.

6. Dr. Umali stated that food production in all the developing countries rose over 2.5% annually between 1950 and 1975. But demand for food within the same period rose to 3% yearly. Rapid population growth and increased incomes fueled this demand. This resulted in the import of cereals from 20 million tons in 1960 to 80 million tons in 1978.

7. Thus, greater domestic production became the first priority of food policy of the Governments. In this respect, Dr. Umali said that plant production has an important role in increasing food production.

8. Dr. Umali mentioned a whole array of technical, economic and social problems associated with the 'green revolution'. The farmer at present finds himself confronted not only with old problems but also numerous new problems of pests, diseases and weeds. Additionally, the emergence of insect biotypes, evolution of new races, minor insects and diseases assuming major status, and the increasing number of cases of breakdown of disease and insect resistance are confounding the problems of plant protection. Other emerging problems are pesticide poisoning, environmental pollution and residues.

9. Dr. Umali enumerated the practices, ideas and problems of alternative methods of pest control. For centuries, crop rotation, crop sanitation and polyculture were effectively used. He said that these practices should be given more credence and fully utilized, and if necessary modified. He urged that an overall view and integrated approach should be taken into consideration.

10. The Regional Representative mentioned briefly the achievements of the Committee. He was happy that the Committee during the past 25 years of existence had served the member nations well. With the membership of 10 countries in 1956, when it was started, it had extended to 22 members with widened geographical scope. The Committee's Region covers almost half of the world area and population. This puts a special responsibility on the Committee to meet the challenges and face the problems of this vast region and the mass of people.

11. The Committee during the last 25 years has covered all aspects of plant protection and has contributed much to the development and progress of plant protection, plant quarantine and overall agricultural development in the Region. It has fostered regional and international cooperation and encouraged cooperative efforts among its members.

12. However, Dr. Umali said that there is much more to be done by the Committee. He emphasized that the Committee should give more attention to the problems of less developed countries in the Region and particularly to the problems of small farmers and for agricultural development in rainfed and flooded areas. He emphasized on the need and the importance of training.

13. Dr. Umali paid special tribute to Dr. Lee Ling, who as FAO Plant Protection Officer, was chiefly responsible, in cooperation with the governments, for the establishment of Plant Protection Committee. He might be called the father of the Plant Protection Committee. He also appreciated the service rendered by Mr. A. Johnston, who acted as the Executive Secretary of the Plant Protection Committee in his capacity as the Regional Plant Protection Officer, from 1958 to 1965.

14. Dr. Umali paid a special tribute to Dr. D. Bap Reddy, who served the Committee as its Executive Secretary, from 1967 to 1979, for his contributions to the progress and development of plant protection in the Region, particularly through the establishment of large number of projects in most countries of the Region.

15. The FAO Regional Representative assured the Committee that FAO would support its programmes and activities and encourage the promotion of further cooperation between countries. He urged the need for the development of self-reliance among the countries. Finally, he wished the Committee another 25 years of useful service to the Region and to the individual countries.

16. His Excellency Banharn Silpa-archa, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Royal Government of Thailand, in his inaugural address welcomed the delegates and participants to the 12th Session. The Minister dealt with the world food situation and was concerned that at the moment, it was very bleak and could get worst. He emphasized that the logical solution to the problem of food would be to increase food production and at the same time stabilize population growth. He cautioned, however, that the solution to these problems is not easy and many countries do not have the basic necessary resources.

17. His Excellency acknowledged that the Plant Protection Committee could play a greater role in increasing food production. With the existing policy and persistent action, proper plant protection measures could save many more million tons of food each year. This would mean saving millions of lives.

18. He was happy that governments of the Region recognized the importance of plant protection, and their presence here in such strengthen is an evidence of their keen interest and support to the plant protection science. The Minister was happy that his

Government could offer to host the historic Session of the Committee after 25 years of its birth in Thailand. He was happy, therefore, to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Session of the Plant Protection Committee.

19. He promised that he and his Government would strongly support the recommendations of the Committee.

20. Mr. P.N. Rana, the outgoing Chairman of the Committee, welcomed the delegates and observers and expressed the appreciation and gratitude to the Governments and to FAO for all the support he received during his Chairmanship. He also expressed thanks to the Royal Thai Government for hosting the Session in Chiangmai and for the excellent arrangements.

21. The Governor of Chiangmai, Mr. Chaiya Poonsiriwong, welcomed the participants to Chiangmai. He said that he was very happy that the Silver Jubilee Session of the Committee was being held in this historic city of Chiangmai. He and the people of Chiangmai were indeed honoured to host the Session.

22. Mr. D.U. Khan, responding on behalf of the delegates and participants expressed the appreciation and gratitude to the Royal Government of Thailand for hosting the Session and for making excellent arrangements. He thanked the Director-General of FAO and FAO Secretariat for convening the Silver Jubilee Session in Thailand. He thanked all those who were concerned with organizing and conducting this Silver Jubilee Session of the Plant Protection Committee and for helping in making the excellent arrangements.

23. The Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, presented a memento in the form of a merit plaque to Dr. Lee Ling with the inscription:

> "Dr. Lee Ling, in grateful acknowledgement and in honour of your distinguished service in developing and promoting international cooperation in plant protection throughout the world, and in particular for your vital role in establishment of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region".

24. The Committee also recalled with appreciation, the long and close association of Mr. J.R. Morschel, Assistant Director-General, Plant Quarantine, Commonwealth of Australia, with the activities of the Committee. Mr. Morschel took keen interest in the work of the Committee since 1964. His dedication to the objectives of the Committee, the spirit of international cooperation and the understanding of the problems of the developing countries has been indeed exemplary. In his capacity as an ordinary member, as a member of the Executive Committee and as a Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Morschel made positive contributions to the promotion and development of plant quarantine in the Region. Mr. Morschel also played a key role in some countries receiving Australian assistance in strengthening their plant quarantines.

25. The Committee noted with regret the demise of Mr. Soenardi, Chief of Plant Protection Service, Indonesia, early 1980. Mr. Soenardi was associated with the work of the Committee for several years. He was one of the few Indonesians who contributed much to the establishment of plant protection service in Indonesia. The Committee asked the Executive Secretary to convey its deep sympathies and condolences to the bereaved family of late Mr. Soenardi.

Acknowledgements

26. The Committee expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Department of Agriculture, the Royal Government of Thailand, the Organizing Committee, Dr. Riksh Syamananda, Deputy Director-General and Liaison Officer of the Session, his colleagues, and other officers of the Department of Agriculture for making excellent arrangements and for the provision of facilities. The Committee expressed its thanks to all the secretariat staff of the Host Government for their excellent support and assistance.

27. The Committee also expressed its gratitude to the Executive Secretary, Professor Huang Ke-xun, Dr. Joseph F. Karpati, FAO, Rome, and to Dr. D. Bap Reddy, Deputy Regional Representative, FAO Regional Office, Bangkok, Thailand, for the excellent manner the Session proceedings were organized and conducted.

II. PARTICIPATION AND ORGANIZATION

Delegations of Participating Governments

Australia

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Indonesia

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Director of Food Crops Protection
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Malaysia

Ooi Soon Chye
Senior Agriculture Officer
Crop Protection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Jalan Gallagher
Kuala Lumpur

Nepal

P.N. Rana
Director-General of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Harihar Bhawan
Pulchok, Kathmandu

S.M. Shah
Chief Plant Pathologist
Division of Plant Pathology
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Philippines

J.P. Sumangil
Research Chief
Crop Protection Division
Bureau of Plant Industry
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Manila

R. Otanes
Senior Plant Entomologist and
Officer-in-Charge
BPI Plant Quarantine Service
Bureau of Plant Industry
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Manila

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Macao

Sri Lanka

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Plant Protection Officer
Plant Protection Service
Department of Agriculture
Peradeniya

S.N. de S. Seneviratne
Plant Pathologist
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Peradeniya

Thailand

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Deputy Director-General
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Anong Chandrasrikul (Ms)
Director
Plant Pathology and Mycology Division
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Narong Minanandana	Deputy Director-General Department of Agricultural Extension Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Chamnian Nilprapai (Ms)	Head Plant Pathology Section Department of Agricultural Extension Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Pairoj Polprasid	Director Foreign Agricultural Relation Division Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 2
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Montri Rumakom	Chief Pesticide Application Research Branch Entomology and Zoology Division Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Patanan Sangkatawat	Chief Pesticide Regulatory Subdivision Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Surarit Sri-Arunotai	Chief Vertebrate and Other Plant Pest Subdivision Plant Protection Service Division Department of Agricultural Extension Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Pratuang Srisook	Chief Plant Quarantine Technical Subdivision Division of Agricultural Regulatory Bangkhen Bangkok 9

Marasee Surakul (Ms)	Assistant Secretary-General National FAO Committee of Thailand Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Rajdamnern Avenue Bangkok 2
Sanchai Tontyaporn	Division of Plant Pathology and Microbiology Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Tanongchit Wongsiri	Director Entomology and Zoology Division Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Adul Worawisitthumrong	Director Agricultural Regulatory Division Bangkhen Bangkok 9

United Kingdom: Hong Kong

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Observers

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The People's Republic of China

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Republic of Korea

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Thailand

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K. Noda	NWSRI Project Technical Division Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
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Cha-um Premasthira	Weed Science Branch Technical Division Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Tawee Sangtong	Weed Science Branch Technical Division Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
Tawee Sittichai	Chief Plant Quarantine Pathology Branch Agricultural Regulatory Division Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9

Maneesa Teerawatsakul (Ms)	Weed Science Branch Technical Division Department of Agriculture Bangkhen Bangkok 9
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South Pacific Commission

I.D. Firman	Plant Protection Officer South Pacific Commission Box 2119 Suva Fiji

Invitees

Commonwealth Mycological Institute (CMI)

Anthony Johnston	Director Commonwealth Mycological Institute Ferry Lane, Kew, Richmond Surrey England

International Soybean Programme (INTSOY)

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Tropical Agriculture Research Centre (TARC)

T. Hidaka	Tropical Agriculture Research Centre Yatabe, Tsukuba Ibaraki 305 Japan

FAO

D.L. Umali	Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand
D. Bap Reddy	Deputy Regional Representative FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand

Huang Ke-xun	Regional Plant Protection Officer and Executive Secretary of the Plant Protection Committee FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand
J.F. Karpati	Plant Quarantine Officer Plant Production and Protection Division Agriculture Department FAO, Rome Italy
J.A. Lowe	FAO/IPC (Rice) Programme FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand
Lee Ling	FAO Consultant
P.K. Saha	Technical Assistant (Plant Protection) FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand
Cora Uy	Secretary FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand
Don Triumphawong	Secretary FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand
Arunee Tanyagate	Secretary FAO Regional Office Bangkok 2 Thailand

OFFICER OF THE SESSION

28. Riksh Syamananda (Thailand) was elected Chairman of the Twelfth Session of the Plant Protection Committee. The Committee also designated D.U. Khan (Bangladesh) as Vice-Chairman of the Session. Huang Ke-xun (FAO) served as Executive Secretary.

SUB-COMMITTEES

29. One Drafting Sub-Committee and two Technical Sub-Committees were appointed to serve during the Session, as follows:

Drafting Sub-Committee

30. Riksh Syamananda (Thailand), Chairman; S.P. Jakhanwal (India); D.U. Khan (Bangladesh); Pairoj Polprasid (Thailand); Lance Smee (Australia); J.P. Sumangil (Philippines); Marasee Surakul (Thailand); Tanongchit Wongsiri (Thailand).

Sub-Committee to Consider Regulatory Measures and Special Problems in Plant Quarantine

31. Lance Smee (Australia), Chairman; T.V. Bourke (Western Samoa); Anong Chandrasrikul (Thailand); I.D. Firman (SPC); A. Johnston (CMI); Byung Ho, Kim (Republic of Korea); Soon Chye, Ooi (Malaysia); R. Otanes (Philippines); A. Sattar (Bangladesh); S.N. de S. Seneviratne (Sri Lanka); S.M. Shah (Nepal); Lai-suk Vera So (Ms) (Hong Kong); Pratuang Srisook (Thailand); Adul Worawisitthumrong (Thailand); Lee Ling (FAO); J.F. Karpati (FAO).

Sub-Committee to Consider Special Plant Protection Problems

32. D.U. Khan (Bangladesh), Chairman; S.N. Banerjee (Lao); Chen Guo (The People's Republic of China); Udom Dechmani (Thailand); A.J. Emerenciano Estacio (Portugal: Macau); T. Hidaka (TARC); M.E. Irwin (INTSOY); S.P. Jakhanwal (India); Prayong Jeungyusook (Thailand); Chamnian Nilprapai (Thailand); I.N. Oka (Indonesia); P.N. Rana (Nepal); Montri Rumakom (Thailand); Patanan Sangkatawat (Thailand); H.E. Senanayake (Sri Lanka); Surarit Sri-Arunotai (Thailand); J.P. Sumangil (Philippines); Sanchai Tontyaporn (Thailand); Huang Ke-xun (FAO).

III. STATUS OF THE PLANT PROTECTION AGREEMENT

33. The Committee welcomed Solomon Islands as the new member of the Committee. The Status of the Agreement at the time of the present Session was, as follows:

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification	Date of Adherence	Date of Acceptance of Amendments to Article 1 (a)*
Australia	27 February 1956	Not required		17 July 1969
Sri Lanka	27 February 1956	Not required		28 January 1969
United Kingdom	29 March 1956	3 December 1956		31 December 1968
Lao People's Democratic Republic	25 May 1956	17 March 1960		20 August 1968
Indonesia	28 June 1956	21 December 1967		
Portugal	2 July 1956	Not required		27 January 1969
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	2 July 1956	Not required		
India	2 July 1956	Not required		11 April 1969
Thailand	-	-	26 November 1956	6 June 1969
France	-	-	20 August 1957	
Malaysia	-	-	20 November 1957	6 March 1969
Pakistan	-	-	8 January 1958	9 June 1969
Burma	-	-	4 November 1956	
Philippines	-	-	11 June 1962	13 November 1969
Nepal	-	-	12 August 1965	4 June 1969
Democratic Kampuchea	-	-	27 January 1969	27 January 1969
Fiji	-	-	16 December 1970	16 December 1970
Western Samoa	-	-	23 December 1971	23 December 1971
Bangladesh	-	-	4 December 1974	4 December 1974
New Zealand	-	-	17 December 1975	17 December 1975
Papua New Guinea	-	-	7 April 1976	7 April 1976
Solomon Islands	-	-	23 May 1979	23 May 1979

* The amendment to Article 1 (a) entered into force for all contracting governments on 16 August 1969 (i.e. on the thirtieth day following acceptance by two-thirds of the contracting governments as provided for in Article XI-4 of the Agreement).

IV. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

34. The Executive Committee held its 15th Meeting in February 1980, at the FAO Regional Office, Bangkok, and the 16th Meeting was held immediately prior to the 12th Session at Chiangmai on 25 October 1980. The Report of the 16th Meeting was presented to the Session (PPC/SEAP/80/5/2).

35. The Committee considered the Report of the Executive Secretary as presented in the Document PPC/SEAP/80/5/2, and the supplementary information provided during the Session. The programme and activities of the Committee as reviewed by the Executive Committee were reported briefly in the documents PPC/SEAP/80/5/1 and PPC/SEAP/80/5/2.

36. The Committee endorsed the Executive Committee Report and commended the achievements of the Committee carried out by the Executive Secretary.

37. The Executive Committee considered in details the different items and activities included in the Executive Secretary Report and commended it to the Session for careful consideration and adoption. The main activities carried out by the Executive Secretary are summarized below:

i) The Information Service of the Committee was maintained in the form of Quarterly Newsletter, Information Letters and Technical Documents. Since the last Session, 11 Technical Documents, 6 Information Letters and two volumes of Quarterly Newsletter have been completed. Nine other publications have also been issued. The total number of publications issued so far are listed in the document PPC/SEAP/80/14/3. The distribution of these publications is increasing and is over 500 within and outside the Region;

ii) The Executive Committee recommended that some of the special publications should be printed by one of the member countries. The Executive Secretary was requested to negotiate with interested countries that may undertake the responsibility for printing;

iii) The follow-up action was taken with regard to the acceptance of the amendments to the Agreement;

iv) Follow-up action was also taken in respect of information to be supplied on plant quarantine procedures and treatment schedules to be compiled in the form of guidelines;

v) Information was requested from the countries for collation and compilation and to prepare a model training manual;

vi) The Executive Secretary participated in the plant protection conference of the South Pacific and attended the ad-hoc working group to consider the problems of the South Pacific countries;

vii) Assistance was provided in fighting the large scale outbreaks of pests and diseases in some countries in the Region;

viii) Several national and regional projects on different aspects of plant protection were formulated or implemented;

ix) Two consultancies were completed from the Regional Consultancy Fund;

x) An inter-country programme on integrated pest control in rice has become operational since early 1980;

xi) Efforts were made to encourage countries to organize training programme on a regular basis; and

xii) The Executive Secretary assisted in developing regional training programmes and workshops and also cooperated with several agencies.

38. The Committee appreciated the role and work undertaken by the Executive Committee. The Committee also appreciated the service rendered by the Executive Secretary in implementing the programme and activities of the Committee and servicing the Executive Committee.

39. The Committee endorsed the decisions of the Executive Committee that the item "Plant Quarantine Problems Associated with Container Shipping" should be included in the Agenda of the 12th Session.

40. The Committee also endorsed the suggestion of the Executive Committee that the "Disembarkation Card" should have a declaration regarding the plant and animal materials.

41. The Committee endorsed the Executive Committee recommendation that the action taken by the FAO in collecting the messages for the Silver Jubilee Session was very appropriate. The messages should form an appendix to the Report.

42. The Committee approved the following Executive Committee suggestions with regard to the financial resources for the Committee:

"The Sixteenth Executive Committee considered again the question of the need for the finances for the Committee to initiate and undertake certain specific and approved activities".

"The Executive Committee was informed that the Legal Counsel of FAO was consulted in the matter and his opinion was briefly explained. It was explained that if the 'contributions' are to be made mandatory, then amendments will have to be made to the Agreement and the procedures involved were explained".

43. The Committee considered all the alternatives and the implications. It, however, strongly recommended that financial resources for the Committee activities should be made available. The following was recommended:

i) First the countries should support activities of the Committee from their own local resources (local currency fund). This should not involve any amendments either to the Agreement or to the national rules and regulations. The Executive Committee has suggested some activities in this regard. The Executive Committee may not even specifically term such a fund as 'local currency fund', if there are difficulties in some countries with regard to designating the allocations for the purpose;

ii) Efforts should be made to establish a Trust Fund with FAO. Countries were requested to consider this proposal in favour of some specified activities; and

iii) The Director-General of FAO, meanwhile, is invited to arrange for amendments to be drafted and circulated to all Contracting Parties

iii) The Director-General of FAO menwhile, is invited to arrange for amendments to be drafted and circulated to all Contracting Parties with a view to their being proposed by a Contracting Party through the Committee, at its Thirteenth Session.

44. The Committee also recommended that in addition to normal circulation, the FAO Regional Secretariat should send a letter listing the recommendations of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region to Permanent Heads of Agriculture in each of the member countries (with a copy to the member who represented the country at the relevant meeting). In this letter the Secretariat should draw attention to the matters requiring action by the individual country.

V. PROGRESS OF PLANT PROTECTION IN THE REGION DURING LAST 25 YEARS

45. The Committee considered the Secretariat document PPC/SEAP/80/14 presented by D. Bap Reddy.

46. The Committee was gratified to note the progress made during the last 25 years of its existence. It appreciated the efforts of member governments as well as the FAO Secretariat for the excellent performance viewed in terms of the status of plant protection and plant quarantine when the Committee started in 1956.

47. The Committee congratulated the Secretariat for presenting the progress made since the inception of the Committee in such concise form yet in complete details. This document will serve as a souvenir for the Silver Jubilee Session of the Committee as well as a reference for the activities of the Committee.

48. The document briefly described the achievements of the Committee in promoting and developing plant protection and quarantine on a sound basis in individual countries and regionally. The Committee has played a very important role in fostering regional cooperation and encouraging TCDC.

49. The document also made suggestions and recommendations on further work to be done and indicates future line of action and orientation.

50. The Committee was particularly impressed with the scope, number and coverage of plant protection programmes and projects which have been developed in the individual countries and in the Region by the Secretariat with active cooperation of the participating countries.

51. While endorsing the document, the Committee urged the member countries to consider the suggestions, recommendations and orientations contained in the document.

52. Recognizing the useful role played, by the Committee, it was unanimously agreed that its activities should be further supported and strengthened both by the governments and FAO to enable it to serve the member countries more effectively in the future.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

- SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS BY PARTICIPANTS -

Australia

53. Following the identification of the spotted Alfalfa aphid (Therioaphis maculata) and the blue green aphid (Acyrthosiphon kondoi) in 1977, a third lucerne aphid, the pea aphid (Acyrthosiphon pisum) has now been found. The lucerne breeding programme has been expanded to include this insect.

54. The fruitfly from the Northern Territory, originally identified as Dacus dorsalis, is now named a new species, D. opiliae.

55. It is now nearly three years since the last live Achatina fulica was found in Queensland. If more specimens are not found during the next wet season, it will be presumed that the snail had been eradicated.

56. The warehouse beetle (Trogoderma variabile) has been found in rice mills and associated premises in the Griffith area of New South Wales. Member countries are particularly warned to be on the alert for this insect in imported seed.

57. Australian procedures for the disinsection of aircraft have been modified to bring them into line with WHO recommendations.

58. Parthenium hysterophorus, a weed of American origin, has become established over a large area in central Queensland. An active biological control programme is underway.

59. During the past two years several new plant diseases have been recorded in Australia. Three of the significant ones are, sugarcane rust (Puccinia melanocephala), stripe rust of wheat (P. striiformis) and Java downy mildew of maize (Sclerospora maydis).

60. Aid programmes are at present being undertaken in Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa. An international training course in plant quarantine is planned to be held in 1981.

Bangladesh

61. It is estimated that a minimum of 15% of the agricultural produce is damaged by insect pests and plant diseases every year.

62. A separate Directorate called "Directorate of Plant Protection, Bangladesh" was created since June 1979. Also a development project entitled "Strengthening Directorate of Plant Protection" is included in the second 5-Year Plan which commenced from July 1980. This will be supplemented by an FAO/UNDP 3-year project and also by a 2-year extended Federal Republic of Germany Assistance Programme.

63. The pesticide trade was handed over to the private sector and the existing 50% subsidy has been withdrawn. Also the Agricultural Pesticide (Amendment) Act, 1980 was passed by the National Assembly on 21 March 1980.

64. Two vacuum fumigation chambers are being installed at Chittagong Seaport in addition to 10 mobile fumigation chambers which were distributed to the existing 6 plant quarantine stations. A new plant quarantine station is being opened at Birol land-border station to provide transit plant quarantine facilities to Nepal.

65. Twenty-four Plant Protection Inspectors and 18 Assistant Plant Protection Inspectors were trained in general plant protection from the Graduate Training Institute attached to the Agriculture University, Mymensingh. Also 12 Technical Officers, 20 Plant Protection Inspectors, and 119 Plant Protection Assistants were trained in rodent control under the German programme. Facilities were provided for training 14 Technical Officers in India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Spain and Thailand.

66. The insect, Apsylla cistellata Buckton (Psyllidae, Homoptera), has been causing serious damage to mango in northern districts particularly, the Rajshahi district. FAO provided assistance of US$ 250,000 under its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) for controlling the pest.

67. Approximately, 2,000 field staff are engaged in pest surveillance and monitoring activities throughout the country. An IPC programme on rice is in progress in Bangladesh. The visit of the Regional Programme Leader of IPC in Rice was useful in determining the assignments for the local experts and the requirements of equipment and materials.

The People's Republic of China

68. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, achievements have been made in both research and the practical control of plant pests and diseases. The serious infestation of migratory locust, wheat rusts, cereal smuts, wheat eelworm, and pink bollworm of northern cotton areas have been controlled for one to three decades. Sweet potato black spot, rice stem borers, soil insects, etc., have been greatly reduced.

69. But still there are many plant pests and diseases with wide distribution. Minor pests have become major problems, such as brown planthopper, rice leaf roller and rice sheath blight, with the development of intensive agricultural production systems and the consequent changes in agroecosystems. Therefore, the struggle against insects, diseases and weeds still remains a long-term task.

70. The policy "prevention first, to be followed by integrated control" has been adopted in plant protection. By "prevention", it is meant the strengthening of plant quarantine, changing ecological conditions to suppress the development of diseases and pests, and organizing a nation-wide work of prediction for timely control. By "integrated control", one means the use of cultural control measures and resistant varieties as a basis, accompanied by the rational utilization of chemical, biological and physical measures to make the control economical, safe and efficient.

71. The main measures adopted include; carrying out strictly both foreign and domestic plant quarantine regulations at ports as well as in crop production areas in order to exclude the introduction and spread of dangerous diseases and pests; reforming ecological conditions for eradicating or diminishing the sources of diseases and pests; setting up forcasting and controlling stations (about two thirds of the counties have established forecasting and controlling stations); breeding of resistant varieties; using rational cultural practices; rational application of pesticides; and biological control, including mainly the use of insects, fungi and bacteria which have been widely applied in recent years. Studies on the pest population density and its developmental stage, and determination of the target and the proper time of control are of importance to obtain economical and effective results in chemical control.

India

72. Since the presentation of the last report in 1978, 24 plant quarantine stations, apart from one unit at Hyderabad, continued to function effectively. Three more stations are being added this year. The existing stations were strengthened with equipment like methyl bromide cylinders and microscopes.

73. Besides normal export certification of 60 types of agricultural commodities, a massive programme of phyto-sanitary certification in respect of 1.87 million metric tons of wheat and wheat flour and 0.3 million metric ton of rice was undertaken. Training was organized for custom officials for developing proper orientation. Lists of pests and diseases not yet occurring in the country were compiled. The government has implemented the important decision of the Committee of amending the existing 'disembarkation card' warning international passengers that plant and plant materials are subject to inspection and fumigation.

74. Since the implementation of the Insecticides Act in 1971, about 210 insecticides have been included in the Annexure to the Act. The Registration Committee has granted registration to 117 insecticides (technical grade). There are 25 units manufacturing 147 insecticides. So far about 85,000 metric ton capacity, for various pesticides has been licensed, of which more than 70,000 metric tons capacity has been installed. Apart from a Central Insecticide Laboratory, which is being established, 26 state-level laboratories have been set up so far.

75. Phalaris minor and Avena fatua in wheat crop in some parts of Northern India are being controlled by weedicides. During 1980-81, about 145,000 hectare of wheat fields will be treated.

76. The government is subsidizing the cost of pesticides and the cost of operation for certain pests under certain conditions. Endemic areas get special preference under the scheme. Integrated Pest Control involving developing resistant varieties, building up scientific surveillance system, finding out economic thresholds and then undertaking suitable control measures is being encouraged.

77. Special projects to introduce, establish, augment and conserve parasites and predators as biological control agents of major pests are being implemented. The crop pests like borers, pyrilla and scale insects on sugarcane; bollworm on cotton; and pod borers on grain and tomato; semilooper on castor; caterpillar on tobacco; tuber-moth on potato; San Jose scale and codling moth on apple; anar butterfly; and Nephantis serinopa on coconut have been taken up under biological control programme at 19 centres in the country.

78. Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad, has trained 2,060 officers so far in 120 courses. This includes 62 officers from 14 countries in Asia. Short-term courses are also conducted in three Training Centres established by the Directorate of Extension. The efforts of the Central Government are supplemental to the training programmes being run by State Governments. The facilities at Hyderabad are available for training personnel from the regional countries.

79. A fleet of 42 fixed-wing and 18 helicopters is engaged in aerial spraying. The aerial wing was helpful in controlling the desert locust in 1978. About 0.6 million hectare of crops are sprayed every year by these aircraft, but mostly on cotton, edible oil seeds, sugarcane and rubber. Efficacy of aerial spraying by proper swath guidance, and by studying the effects of various doses on different crops is being improved. A new experiment was conducted over 5,000 acres of forest plantation for control of teak-defoliators.

80. It is proposed to cover about 60% of the cropped area by plant protection measures by 1984-1985. Consumption of technical grade pesticides in agriculture sector is of the order of 60,000 metric tons per year or about 400 grams per hectare of cropped area.

Indonesia

81. Although rice production output has been almost doubled during the ten year period (i.e. 10.2 million ton milled rice in 1969 as compared to around 20 million in 1980), yet pest problems continue to plague. This is one of the main causes of yield instability.

82. To better cope with pest problems, plant protection service has been gradually strengthened in its organization, personnel, facilities, technical know-how and service. The concept of the integrated pest management has been officially adopted and is gradually implemented on a large scale. Pest surveillance programme is given high priority. Research has been geared toward producing improved varieties with multiple and broad spectrum of resistance to major pests of rice.

83. The implementation of the pesticide management has been improved through the establishment of four working groups within the existing pesticide commission: (1) evaluation of pesticide efficacy; (2) evaluation of biological safety; (3) regulatory control and enforcement; and (4) monitoring of pesticide impact. Recently a pesticide laboratory has been established in the Central Office in Jakarta to facilitate the monitoring of the quality control of the already registered pesticides.

84. Due to increased movement of plants and plant materials internationally as well as within the country, the Plant Quarantine Service has been strengthened. Training has been provided to the personnel. A number of Ministerial Decrees have been issued to facilitate better control of plant movements. Plant quarantine has been given the highest priority in the ASEAN plant quarantine programme.

85. The recent fruitfly surveys in the eastern parts of Indonesia indicated that only two species, i.e., Dacus musae and Dacus bryonae are present there, besides the three common species Dacus dorsalis, Dacus cucurbitae and Dacus embrosus.

86. To accelerate and to increase capabilities in tackling the pressing problems of pests, programmes are planned or are in operation in cooperation with Japan, the Netherlands, the International Rice Research Institute, FAO, and USAID.

Republic of Korea

87. This Session is very significant because it marks the Committee's Silver Jubilee Session as it completes 25 years. Plant quarantine in Republic of Korea, which began in 1913, was explained through slides.

88. The Government is doing its best to reduce ever increasing damage by pests and diseases. A total 12,600 metric tons of agrochemicals were used to control pests and diseases in 1979, of this 6,400 metric tons were applied for the control of rice pests and diseases, on an area of about 541,000 hectare. Furthermore, about US$1,700,000 are spent in controlling forest pests and diseases, on 523,000 hectare, annually. Pest control is carried out through spraying insecticides and fungicides by airplane or power sprayers. In the case of forest pests, biological control by natural enemies has recorded considerable success.

89. In 1979, about 77% of total imports of plants entered from countries in the Region and about 75% of total exports were to the countries in the Region. In particular, about 85% of total timber imports came from Indonesia, Malaysia, and New Zealand, all members of the Committee. Therefore, the Government is very much interested in the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region, and will strengthen cooperation with the Committee as well as the countries in the Region in the field of plant protection, especially plant quarantine. Active support of regional countries for developing plant protection and plant quarantine in Korea is solicited.

People's Democratic Republic of Lao

90. The Plant Protection Division located at Salakham Farm, is headed by a Deputy Director and is composed of 12 technical assistants out of which, ten are trained in India. There is no pest control or quarantine law. It is intended, however, to introduce a Plant

Quarantine Act soon with the help of FAO/UNDP project. In order to assist in initiating and strengthening plant protection in Lao, an FAO/UNDP project entitled: "Strengthening Plant Protection Service" was approved in May 1979. The project is in operation now.

91. The main activities of the programme include; training of 10 officers in plant protection technique (7 officers in 3 month short term course and 3 officers in 10-month Diploma course) in India; training of 180 technicians within the country (60 in each year); training of farmers in the safe use of pesticides and visual identification of local crops; visit of 3 senior officers to India; opening of four plant protection stations in four important agricultural provinces of Lao (Vientiane, Savannakhet, Luang Prabang and Champasak) to improve service facilities in pest control; introduction of a simple surveillance programme, specially in rice; and opening quarantine stations at suitable land borders.

92. The activities under the project as mentioned above are being implemented according to schedule. The project provides a coordinator, three consultants in plant pathology, equipment and rodent control, some supplies and equipment and training, as indicated earlier, at a total cost of US$663,489.

93. Earlier assistance during 1976-1978 from FAO and FAO/UNDP included the provision of consultants, pesticides, sprayers, safety equipment, two vehicles, training in India and Philippines and teaching aids.

Malaysia

94. Following the Parliamentary approval of the "Agricultural Pests and Noxious Plant Act 1976", a new set of plant importation rules known as the "Agricultural Pests and Noxious Plants (Import and Export) Regulations 1980" are submitted for the consideration and approval of the Minister of Agriculture. Under the proposed regulations, the Plant Quarantine Services of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak will be adopting similar plant importation rules with respect to the control and movement of plants.

95. Registration of all pesticides imported, manufactured, packed, re-packed or labelled is being carried out under the Pesticides Act, 1974. With effect from 1 April 1981, enforcement of the Act will take place where only approved pesticides will be allowed to be put on sale in the market.

96. The joint Department of Agriculture Overseas Development Administration, U.K., rodent control programme has been completed after 3½ years of intensive studies. The Department of Agriculture is now implementing the large scale rodent control programme and the national rat damage survey for padi fields.

97. The integrated pest control programme and the surveillance and forecasting programme are being carried out. Plant disease survey continued to be carried out in padi fields of Malaysia whereas the biological control programme of Cordia curassavica has been completed.

98. Malaysia played an active role in the regional cooperative activities in plant protection which included: Malaysia/Thai Plant Quarantine Committee; a workshop on ASEAN Plant Protection Programme; ASEAN Plant Quarantine Centre and Training Institute (PLANTI); ANRPC Technical Committee on SALB; and FAO integrated pest control programme in rice. The site for PLANTI in Malaysia has been identified and the financial support secured. Activities will commence as soon as the building is completed.

Nepal

99. Since the eleventh Session of Plant Protection Committee, one more plant quarantine check post has been established at Kakarvitta. Some fumigation facilities have been

provided for the export of bulk consignments of tobacco, jute, pulses, paddy, oil seeds, herbs, orchids and other agricultural products. These exports accounted for about 66% of the total national income. Certificates for export are issued after proper inspection at godowns prior to export and at the check posts at the time of export.

100. Most introductions of new seeds and seedlings for research purposes and bulk introduction of fruit samplings for developmental programmes are done either through Government agencies or organization working under bi-lateral aid programmes. Bulk introductions are discouraged and close watch is kept on the materials imported for research purposes.

101. A draft amendment to the existing plant quarantine by-laws is being prepared for submission. A detailed review of the 'prohibited' list is being made and now exhaustive restrictions are being prepared.

102. Inter-district restrictions on the movement of citrus grafts, potato and wheat from affected areas is encouraged.

103. A proposal for strengthening plant quarantine submitted by an FAO Consultant is being reviewed and will be presented to the Government for approval.

104. Research in plant protection is directed towards specific problems of quarantine risks, such as Brown rot and Blackwart of potato and production, movement of healthy seed potato; greening of citrus and encouragement of new cellular embriony; development of resistance in cereals; effective and easy methods of seed health testing and seed treatments; chemical and biological control of destructive pests and reduction of post-harvest losses.

105. In view of the tremendous post-harvest losses, a Rural Save Grain Project under FAO/PFL Programme is being implemented with the objective of improving the research and development aspects of post-harvest technology particularly at the small farm level.

106. Training at various levels continued to be one of the key factors to provide services to the small farmers in the endemic as well as in epidemic areas. Problems of Brown rot and tuber moth of potato; Karnal bunt of wheat; Rice dwarf of paddy, some unidentified problems on deciduous fruits remained of special interest. However, these problems are either localized in government farms stations or restricted to small pockets and proper measures are being taken against these.

Philippines

107. An Administrative Order to the new Philippine Plant Quarantine Law revoking Quarantine Acts of 1922 and 1930, is to be implemented in early 1981.

108. Two new legislative measures established have three additional pesticide analytical laboratories and 5 regional crop protection centres to complete national network requirements.

109. The national integrated pest control (IPC) project in rice is fully operational in 4 regions and will compliment the FAO Inter-Country IPC (Rice) Programme.

110. Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) in the region was fully adhered to with exchanges in regional seminar-workshops and short-term study tours on IPC, as well as short-term FAO Consultation and participant training in Maldives and Western Samoa.

111. Countryside development through plant protection was extended to low-income sub-marginal farmers as a national policy.

112. Interim changes in agricultural policies have expanded crop protection research to meet increasing demands for fuel substitutes (cassava, sweet potato and sugarcane), beverages (coffee and cacao), fibres (cotton and abaca), and corn and feedgrains.

113. The bilateral Philippine-German protection programme has been strengthened to cover the establishment of weed and locust laboratories, besides expanding the existing line-projects, i.e. RCPC, residue analytical laboratory, bio-control and diagnostic laboratories, surveillance and early warning system and information management.

114. The country experienced an unprecedented low in rice pest infestation outbreaks, which may be due to large scale use of resistance varieties and effective pest monitoring.

115. There was large scale in-country and external training in both the degree (graduate level) and non-degree personnel development programmes.

Portugal: Macao

116. Macao is a small place with 16 square kilometres, half of which is occupied by housing sites. It produces some vegetables but most of its requirements are imported from the People's Republic of China. Macao does not have any agricultural or forestry problems as in other countries. The main aim is to conserve small green areas and improve and maintain them.

117. Last year some pest was found to infest forest trees. Since Macao does not have the capacity to identify and control the pest, help from the Agriculture and Fisheries Department of Hong Kong and also from Portuguese experts were requested. The advice received from Hong Kong is being studied and the suggested control measures will be implemented.

118. There is no quarantine programme. But Macao Government gives attention to the problem, and soon some measures will be implemented. Participation of the Macao Government representative at this Session is valuable and will help in formulating proper programmes for the territory.

South Pacific Commission (SPC)

119. SPC with its Headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia, serves American Samoa, Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kingdom of Tonga, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Norfolk Island, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Island, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and Western Samoa.

120. The plant protection programme is well established and continues to provide information, advice, consultative services, publications, training courses and other assistance to the countries of the Region.

121. SPC serves as a regional channel for cooperation with such organizations as FAO; a UNDP/FAO project "Strengthening Plant Protection Services in the Pacific" is being planned and will be in association with SPC.

122. The SPC Third Regional Meeting on Plant Protection was held in April 1980 in Papua New Guinea. As recommended by the 11th Session of Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific Region, the opportunity was then taken to hold an ad-hoc meeting of the PPC/SEAPR Pacific Working Group. Representatives of Australia, Fiji,

France, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, United Kingdom and Western Samoa were able to attend the ad-hoc meeting and they identified three subjects they would like to be discussed by the 12th PPC/SEAPR; a realistic approach to quarantine facilities and treatments, quarantine training and germ plasm, especially of root crops.

Sri Lanka

123. Significant progress has been made in some areas; others, notably the services relating to plant introduction, remain weak and ineffective. Unauthorized and indiscriminate plant introductions have resulted in the incidence of new diseases and imperilled the health status of important traditional crops.

124. The "Control of Pesticides Law" governing various aspects of the distribution and use of pesticides, was passed by Parliament in July 1960. The Plant Protection Ordinance of 1924 has been revised - its passage through Parliament is expected in the new future.

125. The Plant Protection Service established in 1959, has made significant progress. It has been provided with a new Headquarters at Gannoruwa, Peradeniya, and its staff strengthened with twenty-four Agricultural Instructors (Plant Protection). Ten Extension Officers have been given overseas training under the FAO/UNDP project "Strengthening Plant Protection Services", which has also provided vehicles and plant protection equipment for eight mobile plant protection units and five vehicles and equipment for the Headquarters at Peradeniya. The Plant Protection Service has also received spraying and camping equipment under the FAO TCP for the Brown Plant Hopper project.

126. Plant quarantine is a pathetically weak area. Recently, the services of a consultant have been obtained and a post-entry quarantine facility is being established at the Central Agricultural Research Institute, Gannoruwa. Two officers from the research division have been sent on training to Australia with Australian Government assistance. Plant quarantine continues to remain an area controlled by the research division which cannot give to plant quarantine the attention it deserves. Thus, the capability to implement satisfactorily the recommendations of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region and even Sri Lanka's own Plant Protection Ordinance of 1924 is hopelessly inadequate. A quarantine service, comparable to the Plant Protection Service, staffed with competent personnel, engaged in activities relating to plant quarantine activities on a full time basis is an urgent necessity.

127. In research, the staff has been increased, research units developed at other stations besides Peradeniya, and the supporting facilities for research improved via laboratories, equipment, greenhouses, etc. Advanced training has been secured for several researchers and seven sent overseas on programmes leading to a Master's degree under the FAO/UNDP project. Nine consultants have also been obtained under the same project in the fields of pesticide control, pesticide analysis, biological control, weed control, nematode control and plant quarantine.

128. A pesticide analytical laboratory has been set up at the CARI with assistance from FAO/UNDP project. Five parasites, Telenomus remus of Spodoptera sp. Eurytoma attiva and Schematiza cordiae sp.; and Paulinia acuminata and Samea multiplicalis of Salvia sp. have been introduced. An island wide survey has been initiated with the assistance of a consultant to identify the nematode species present and the plants attacked by them.

129. In recent years, brown plant hopper (BPH) of rice, Nilaparvata lugens, has become a major problem. This pest assumed epidemic proportions in 1975 when 16,200 hectares were affected at Amparai 2,600 of which were completely destroyed by hopper burn. BPH outbreaks have occurred elsewhere too. A new variety of rice, Bg 379-2, with resistance to BPH is being released.

130. Two weeds are also causing serious problems, Salvinia sp. in tanks and water ways, and Eupatorium odoratum in the lowlands.

131. Indiscriminate and ill-advised introduction by VIP's, foreign experts, and researchers is a matter of deep concern. The situation is fraught with danger. New diseases have been introduced and more disastrous consequences are likely to be experienced in the years ahead. Some examples of accidental introductions were given and risks in introducing the following crops - cacao, cassava, citrus, cucurbits, oil palm, orchids, pepper, rice, soybean, sugarcane and sweet potato were highlighted.

132. Introductions of potato are being made to Sri Lanka from the International Potato Centre (CIP). With the CIP located in Peru and the movement of material out of Peru to Sri Lanka and possibly other countries in the Region in a manner contrary to the provisions of the Plant Agreement, the situation arising in the context of the South American leaf blight needs attention.

133. Two areas - providing comprehensive information on pesticides to assist in the selection of pesticides suitable for different situations and the establishment of capability for testing their toxicity, residual effects, etc. and establishing centres for the distribution of seed and planting materials so that risks associated with such introductions could be eliminated or at least minimized were suggested for FAO initiative and assistance.

Thailand

134. Thailand ratified the International Plant Protection Convention in 1978. In the past two years, plant protection organizations have been active in both research and extension. Programmes included those that arose out of the country's own needs and from the recommendations made by the Committee. Some notable examples are the development of integrated pest control programmes for rice, cotton and sugarcane. The IPC programme on rice has been successfully demonstrated to the farmers. Programmes for other two crops are still in developmental stages. Other pest control measures such as uses of nuclear polyhedrosis virus suspension spraying against beet army worm and aerial insecticide spraying against cotton pests were also investigated.

135. Thailand has bitter experiences of crop plants introduced for various utilization purposes becoming noxious weeds. Two species worth mentioning are Pennisetum sp. and Mimosa pigra. In order to minimize further introductions of plant pests, quarantine personnel and facilities were strengthened. The Government also cooperates closely with other countries in the Region in strictly enforcing the quarantine law for export of agricultural commodities.

136. Four compost accelerators have been imported into Thailand in 1980. The first was pure culture of Aspergillus oryzae from Japan. The second was Agro Max-cellostate from the U.S.A.; the third and fourth were Corjuna and Kilodor from France. The last two were denied entry because they were classified as composts according to the Plant Quarantine Act 1964.

137. New mite (Tetranychus urticae (Rock)) has been reported to occur on Soybean in the central plain in the dry season. It could cause severe damage if not properly controlled. A new pest, (Polyphagotar-sonemus lotus Banke), has also been reported to occur on soybean in the irrigated areas of the north and central plain. The pest causes hypertrophy and curling of the leaves.

138. A team of plant protection personnel consisting of entomologists, plant pathologists, weed scientists and rodent specialists participated in the training for rice experiment station technicians at Pimai Rice Experiment Station. This station also serves as the training center for rainfed agriculture technology transfer and for rural farmers in the northeast.

United Kingdom: Hong Kong

139. Legislative control on the importation of plants and pests continued to be in force. Importation of all soil-free or peat-free non-scheduled plant propagating materials are required to be accompanied by a plant import licence and a phytosanitary certificate. Normally importation of unsterilized soil and peat is not allowed and sterilized soil or peat is permitted only when it is in accordance with an authorization issued by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. Since the Plant (Importation and Pest Control) Ordinance came into effect in 1976 several consignments of plants in unsterilized peat had been intercepted and found to contain parasitic nematodes of the genus of Ditylenchus sp., Pratylenchus sp., Meloidogyne sp. and Helicotylenchus sp.

140. There is a continuing need for prohibiting the import of soil or any other unsterilized rooting media such as peat which is capable of carrying some insects, pathogenic organisms and nematodes. Hong Kong soil is relatively free of nematode problems at present.

141. Inspection of plants, vegetative propagating materials and plant products for export and the issue of phytosanitary certificates are carried out by the Plant Protection Section of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department.

142. In 1978, legislation for the control of agricultural pesticides came into full operation. The legislation seeks to provide a registration system for all agricultural pesticides to be imported or supplied for local use. Highly toxic pesticides are prohibited from import or use, less toxic ones are registered and permitted for sale and use subject to certain restrictions whilst only pesticides of very low toxicity are allowed for sale at all concentrations. At present 131 pesticides have been registered by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries and these are permitted for import and local use. In the case of highly toxic pesticides, the registration of which are refused, import for re-export or for restricted local use is permitted provided that it is in accordance with the conditions laid down in a permit issued by the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. Normally, permits for the use of highly toxic pesticides such as methyl bromide are issued to registered fumigation companies only.

143. Upon requests of the exporters, inspection of fumigation of plant products for export is carried out by the Plant Protection Section of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department.

Western Samoa

144. Since the eleventh Session, developments have taken place with the supply of post-entry quarantine facilities, two laboratory complexes and an insectory/greenhouse. These facilities have been supplied from aid sources who are also supplying scholarships, training facilities and resource personnel.

145. The number of Samoa graduates working in the Department of Agriculture's Plant Protection Section has now been increased to three - one plant pathologist and two entomologists.

146. The importation of viable seeds for processing and/or home cooking, un-restricted importation of viable seed by individuals, stores, etc. for crop propagation or other purposes, with little regard being paid to the risk of importing seed borne diseases with the seed and the importation of ornamentals.

147. Work is in progress on Marasmiellus inorderma and/or Leiosphaerella longispora, seed borne diseases of coconuts, as factors in poor germination of Malaysian dwarf and hybrid seed nuts; control of Pythium spp. in taro crops; fungicidal control of the banana leaf diseases, Mycosphaerella fijiensis; screening of tomato cultivars for Pseudomonas

solanacearum resistance; biocontrol of the taro armyworm, Spodoptera litura; chemical control of banana nematodes and banana weevil borer; biocontrol of the coconut hispine, Brontispa longissima and control of the fruit piercing moth, Othreis fullonia (Noctuidae).

Commonwealth Mycological Institute (CMI)

148. The Director, Mr. Anthony Johnston, of CMI, explained briefly the activities of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (CAB), of which the Mycological, Entomology and Helminthology Institute are part. The main activities of the organization are (i) agricultural information; and (ii) identification of pests and diseases. As regards information, the possibilities for collaboration between CAB and the FAO plant protection projects in the field of information collection and retrieval were suggested. As regards to identification services, these cover fungi, bacteria, insects, mites and nematodes. It was suggested that it would be desirable to include a component for taxonomic work in projects dealing with pests and diseases that are not well-known. The CAB institutes would be glad to cooperate in such schemes.

149. A recent development at the Commonwealth Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology is the holding of short international training courses on the taxonomy and identification of crop pathogens and pests at which it is hoped young plant pathologists and entomologists from the Region might be able to attend.

VII. MEASURES FOR REGULATING IMPORTATION AND MOVEMENT OF PLANTS

150. The recommended measures to be compiled and up-dated for issue as an Information Letter should be prefaced by the following:

"The Committee stressed that any references to distribution of plant pests and diseases mentioned in the Committee Recommendations are illustrative rather than complete. When an importing country desires information on current distribution of a specific plant pest or disease, appropriate authorities either within the country or outside the country should be consulted. The Committee does not accept responsibility for assessing the local distribution of any plant pest or disease within a country. Member countries are urged to conduct regular surveys of plant pests and diseases within their countries so that up-to-date information on distribution is readily available".

"The Committee also recognized the risks in the trade movement of crops such as Cassava, potatoes, sweet potato, pineapple as it involves the movement of viable vegetative material and the bulk import of seeds, whether for consumption or processing. There is a great risk of introduction of pests and diseases as well as seeds of weed species with the bulk importation of seeds".

151. The Committee carried out a review of previous recommendations on measures for regulating the importation and movement of plants and related items. Information Letter No. 121 was used as a reference document for alterations and modifications.

152. The Committee agreed that no alterations were necessary for the followings:

Breadfruit	maize	Sugarcane
Cashew	Orchids	Sweet Potato
Citrus	Pepper	Tea
Clove	Soil and Rooted Plants	
Cotton		

153. Particular attention was paid to rubber in the light of the recommendations made by the International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB) meeting in Malaysia in October 1979. The Committee considered that the quarantine aspects be studied seriously before any introductions be made into the Region.

154. The Committee considered six additional items, cardamom, containers, cultures of micro-organisms, cut-flowers and bulk importation. Measures for these crops should be prepared for consideration at the next Session of the Committee.

155. Several modification to the recommended measures in respect of other crops were made (References to paragraphs refer to Information Letter No. 121).

Plant Tissue Culture

156. Wherever practicable, import of planting material as plant tissue cultures is recommended. This technique is a relatively safe way to introduce new plant varieties and the quarantine procedures are simplified. While insects, nematodes, fungi and bacteria may be eliminated, it must be stressed that virus and virus like organisms and some other pathogens can be carried in the culture. In species where these diseases are important, material should be obtained from pathogen tested sources.

Banana, Abaca and other Musaceae

157. Replace "This planting materials should then be treated according to schedule before mandatory growth in post-entry quarantine", in the last but one sentence in paragraph 2.

Biological Control Agents

158. Add the following as third paragraph: "Countries that do not have adequate facilities for collection and screening of biological control agent should seek the assistance of other countries or organizations that do have such facilities".

Cacao (Theobroma cacao)

159. Delete the second paragraph.

160. Add the following as 5 "For pollen see under Pollen".

Cassava (Manihot esculenta)

161. Replace the first paragraph by "Cassava (tapioca/manioc) is an important crop in the Region and its future can be threatened by several diseases including Bacterial blight (Xanthomonas manihotis) recorded in Africa, Central America, West Indies, South America and parts of Asia including Taiwan, Thailand, India, Indonesia and Malaysia. Cassava mosaic and cassava brown streak viruses are recorded in Africa. A cassava mosaic has been recorded from Solomon Islands".

162. Add the following to the second paragraph: "It should be noted that virus infections are known to be latent".

163. Add the following as the fourth paragraph: "In view of the possible future of cassava being used as an energy crop and as countries may be considering import of plant material it may be an appropriate time for countries to review and strengthen quarantine restrictions on cassava".

Coconut (Cocos nucifera)

164. Add this sentence to the third paragraph: "It should be noted that seed and pollen borne diseases have now been found in coconut".

Coffee (Coffea spp.)

165. Replace the second paragraph as follows: "With the exception of limited amount of selected clonal material, grown in a government quarantine station, the importation of coffee propagating material into the Region should be restricted to seed which should be limited to small quantities for scientific purposes. The seed should be inspected and repacked outside the Region, fumigated, treated according to schedule and grown under close supervision. The vegetative propagating material mentioned above may be imported into the Region only after being grown in an intermediate quarantine station".

Forest Trees

166. Add the following to the last sentence of paragraph 2: "according to schedule" also add this sentence to paragraph 2: "Bark should be prohibited".

Fruit Flies

167. Replace 'Trypetidae' by 'Tephritidae', in the first paragraph.

168. Delete the second paragraph.

Giant African Snail (Achatina fulica)

169. Add the following at the last sentence in paragraph 1: "or imported for food".

170. Delete ' except Australia and New Zealand', in the last paragraph.

Grass Vegetative Material

171. Replace 'including fumigation' by 'including fumigation, see schedule', in the last paragraph.

Groundnut (Arachis hypogaea)

172. Delete 'in the Region' from the first sentence, and insert "(see schedule)" after 'fungicide' in the second paragraph.

Lettuce Seed (Lettuca sativa)

173. Delete 'although such seed are limited at present' from the last sentence.

Maize (Zea mays)

174. Replace the first paragaph as follows: "The importation of maize for growing should be as seed only. Maize should not be imported from area where Erwinia stewartii (bacterial wilt) exists. These areas include North, Central and South America as well as Continental Europe, U.S.S.R. and China".

Oil Palm (Elaeis guineensis)

175. Replace the first paragraph as follows: "Only seeds including germinated seeds, with cotyledon less than 2.5 centimetres should be imported".

176. Replace the second sentence by "Seed should be treated in the country of origin according to the schedule, and so certified in the accompanying phytosanitary certificate giving full details", in paragraph 2.

177. Add the following as paragraph 3: "For pollen see under Pollen".

Ornamental Plants

178. Replace the first paragraph as follows: "Ornamentals present a high risk. Many ornamental plants are closely related to economic crops. Many pests and pathogens are common to both ornamental plants and economic crops. Wherever possible ornamentals should be imported as seed, unrooted cuttings or seedlings or tissue cultures grown on sterile media".

179. Replace the second sentence in paragraph 2, by "This material should be treated according to schedule on arrival to control insect pests and then grown in quarantine to check for freedom from disease particularly latent virus".

Pineapple (Ananas comosus)

180. Replace the second sentence by "This material should be grown in isolated quarantine after being treated according to schedule, to control nematodes and insects". in paragraph 1.

181. Delete 'possibility of the' in paragraph 2.

Pollen

182. Insert 'nematodes' after 'micro-organisms; and 'under official quarantine' after 'should be' in the first sentence.

Potato (Solanum spp.)

183. Replace 'Heterodera pallida' by 'Globodera pallida' in paragraph 1.

184. Replace '(Heterodera rostochiensis, H. pallida)' by '(G. rostochiensis, G. pallida)' in paragraph 4.

185. Add the following as paragraph 6: "It is known that potato germplasm carrying potato spindle tuber virus has been introduced. Particular care should be taken to ensure that supply of seed potatoes should be as free of this and other diseases as possible".

Rice (Oryza sativa)

186. Delete 'but recognized that there are practical difficulties in restricting its use', from the first sentence in paragraph 3.

Rubber (Hevea spp.)

187. Delete the last paragraph.

Seed Contaminants

188. Replace 'Heterodera schachtii' by 'Globodera schachtii'.

Soybean (Glycine max)

189. Replace as follows: "Because soybean seed is capable of carrying a large number of diseases including viruses (soybean mosaic, tobacco ring spot), bacteria and the soybean cyst nematode (Globodera glycine) as a contaminant, strict quarantine measures should be enforced, including limitation on quantities of seed and subsequent screening in post-entry quarantine".

Sunflower (Helianthus annus)

190. Replace as follows: "All importations of seèd should be subject to strict quarantine. Downy mildew, a serious disease of sunflower, is "seed-borne".

Tobacco (Nicotiana spp.)

191. Delete the first sentence.

192. Replace 'Seeds should only be' by 'Seeds only should be'.

Tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum)

193. Replace 'else appropriately treated' by 'treated according to schedule'.

Other Matters

194. The Committee drew the attention of member countries to FAO Document RAPA No. 4 entitled "Plant Quarantine in Asia and Pacific, Agricultural and Biological Basis".

Amendments:

195. The Committee reiterated its recommendation that for future meetings of the Plant Protection Committee, any proposed amendments, deletions or additions should be circulated to member countries in advance, so that the participants can come to meetings adequately prepared. The Committee also noted with gratification that advance notice of additions and modifications were received before the present Session.

Quarantine Consideration for Transfer of Plant Genetic Resources

196. The Committee recommended that the FAO Secretariat seek expert advice and prepare a situation paper on the quarantine aspects of cardamom, cashew, cassava, cloves, forest trees of importance to the Region and pepper, with a view to improving the "Recommended measures" at the 13th Session of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region.

197. Further noting that certain pests and diseases have been, and continue to be moved with germplasm from International Agricultural Research Institutes/Centres, the Committee recommended that, FAO, in consultation with IBPGR, should take all measures to prevent such spread.

198. The Committee reiterated that International Agricultural Research Institutes/ Centres cannot necessarily be considered safe sources of germplasm.

199. The Committee noted Agenda Paper RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/8/2 and drew the attention of member countries to the book entitled "Plant Health and Quarantine in International Transfer of Genetic Resources"; CRC Press Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

VIII. REVIEW AND HARMONIZATION OF CURRENT PLANT QUARANTINE PROCEDURES AND TREATMENT SCHEDULES

Treatment Schedules

200. The Committee noted that the Treatment Schedule, presented in draft form to the 11th Session of the Committee has not been finalized and circulated. It is recommended that this document, when complete, be attached to the "Recommended Measures for Regulating the Importation and Movement of Plants", which was revised at this meeting.

201. Member countries are reminded to forward to FAO Regional Secretariat new quarantine procedures and treatments, in order that this schedule can be amended.

202. Also it was reported that an International Treatment Schedule is under preparation at FAO Headquarters.

Plant Quarantine Problems with Shipping Containers

203. The question of quarantine problems caused by the increased use of shipping containers for the movement of freight was discussed again and reviewed. While reiterating earlier recommendations of the Committee, the following main points were agreed:

i) The actual construction of requirements for container together with cargo handling systems, have been established to international standards;

ii) While uniformity of procedures is desirable, practical considerations might preclude this possibility. Therefore, it was agreed that a better course is to obtain a set of guidelines for the quarantine handling of containers, which individual countries could use to develop their own procedures. In this way, a maximum of uniformity could be obtained. It was noted that a consultant from Australia had already visited several countries in the Region to assist in the formulation of a quarantine policy for shipping containers. Additional information should be obtained by FAO from other countries for circulation to member countries; and

iii) It was agreed that an international technical working group could be called to discuss specific problems as they arise.

204. The Committee recommended that guidelines for the quarantine handling of shipping containers and contents should be prepared and circulated to member countries. In this connection, it was suggested that Australia may be requested to assist in the preparation of such guidelines.

205. Further, the Committee recommended that member countries arrange meetings with their own Government Departments (trade, customs and port authorities) and shipping companies and other involved companies, to consider plant quarantine aspects in container shipping and management.

IX. SPECIAL PLANT PROTECTION AND QUARANTINE PROBLEMS OF LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND COUNTRIES

206. There are special plant quarantine and plant protection problems in the Pacific Island countries and the Maldives. However, these problems are of little significance in other countries such as the Philippines, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

207. The Committee considered that the Secretariat should collect more specific information on the special plant quarantine and plant protection problems of the Pacific Island countries and Maldives, so that particular consideration can be given to the specific situations.

208. Multi-bordered land-locked countries encounter many special problems involving movement of migratory pests, particularly where standard plant quarantine restrictions are not applied equitably from border to border. The Committee recommended that bilateral or multilateral arrangements be developed to secure:

i) country listings of important migratory and non-migratory pests;

ii) fore-warning of actual or potential outbreaks which may threaten or endanger neighbouring countries;

iii) adoption of standard plant quarantine rules and regulations beneficial to all neighbouring countries; and

iv) where special problems exist, a permanent joint committee representing all countries should be created to formulate acceptable guidelines for operation and implementation.

209. In view of the urgent need for strengthening plant protection and plant quarantine activities in land-locked and island countries, the Committee strongly recommended that FAO should support, help and give priorities to these countries, at least in providing basic facilities and training, through TCDC, bilateral or and other aid programmes.

210. The bilateral arrangement between Bangladesh and India and the trilateral arrangement between Bangladesh, India and Nepal, under the aegis of FAO is quoted as an example to follow. In this connection, FAO was requested to initiate other such arrangements and to follow-up the arrangements already made.

211. Noting the special plant protection problems in the Pacific, the Committee recommended that the ad-hoc Working Group formed at the 11th Session be continued to meet regularly and be attended by the Executive Secretary of the Committee.

X. DEVELOPMENT OF PLANT PROTECTION STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMME FOR RAINFED FIELD CROPS AND FLOODED RICE

Rainfed Crops and Flooded Rice

212. The Committee considered that the rainfed areas constitute about 75% of the cultivated land in the Region and that most often rainfed farming, where yields are low, is the only source of income. The Committee further considered that any avoidance or reductions in pre- and post-harvest losses, estimated to be about 30% of the potential produce resulting from pest and disease depredations, would appreciably contribute to the economic well-being of the small low-income farmer. It also considered the secretariat documents on the subject as well as its earlier deliberations.

213. Previous Committee Sessions have identified the problems and made recommendations. But these have not yet had an impact in most rural communities. Apparently, what is desired are strategies that may result in faster acceptance of new innovations and recommendations under an improved climate of change.

214. Such recommendations include:

i) The continuing development by international and national research agencies of high-yielding pest-resistant rice varieties and similarly of other field crops to fill in the needs of maximizing production in flooded and rainfed areas;

ii) In-country programmes must provide adequate agricultural extension services, including personnel with sufficient knowledge on specific plant protection problems of the area, a training programme for farmers to secure technology acceptance, and an ability to demonstrate such practices at farm level;

iii) A gradual change must be introduced and efforts should be concentrated in the use of resistant varieties, improved cultural practices and biological control as the primary tools in plant protection. There should be least emphasis on the use of chemical control considering its cost, the greater possibility of being misused and its effects on the environment, including adverse effects on predators and parasites and the development of pest resistance. In brief, the available components of integrated pest control including pest surveillance but de-emphasizing on chemicals use, should be utilized;

iv) Preventing losses in storage by storing properly dried products, improving overall sanitation and by developing cheap but effective storage structures should be developed and put to use, particularly at the farm level;

v) A continuing evaluation of field projects should be established such that applied research be used to improve on services. A closer coordination between extension and research to secure quality information or feedback should be established;

vi) Developing programmes cannot advance sufficiently without supplies and materials. Easy credit facilities should be extended to farmers for specific needs. Some countries in the Region offer credits through rural banks without any collateral to farmers and this has worked effectively. This practice may be studied by other countries;

vii) If at all, national governments should subsidize chemical use sparingly and only in outbreak situations. Subsidy tends to stagnate, rather than advance production.

viii) Local bodies and groups particularly at village level, should be organized. This will ensure community-wide participation in plant protection, development of cooperatives in securing cheaper farm supplies and materials and the participation of beneficiaries in the management and implementation of plant protection programmes on long-term basis; and

ix) FAO should attempt to be the clearing house for these strategies and ensure that (a) each country implements such a programme; (b) usable country information is screened for possible use or adoption of others; (c) status of country programmes are evaluated; (d) all country programmes as an inter-country plant protection programme for rainfed field crops and flooded rice are coordinated and, where possible; and (e) extend guidance expertise to the overall programme.

Research Programme for the Control of the Rice Gall Midge

215. In view of the increasing and widespread importance of rice gall midge, particularly the change in the status of the insect and its serious infestations both in the wet season and dry season rice crop, an invitational paper was presented by Dr. T. Hidaka (PPC: SEAP/80/11/1).

216. The rice gall midge, Orseolia oryzae (Wood-Mason), is one of the most destructive rice pests in tropical Asia. Although considerable research work on the rice gall midge has been carried out in some countries, there are still problems to be solved for achieving a successful control of the insect.

217. The rice gall midge, which is not reported from Malaysia, Japan, Republic of Korea and the Philippines, may spread to these countries in the near future, if proper precautions are not taken. Therefore, there is a need not only for a careful monitoring of the insect occurrence but also for plant quarantine inspection. Also information on the spread and movement of the midge, especially through air currents, and its distribution must be exchanged in the Region as frequently as possible. The spread of the pest from north eastern Thailand to central and southern Thailand is suspected to have occurred through the transport of infested seedlings.

218. New problems in rice protection emerged as this insect started appearing in the dry season crop in Thailand since 1976. It became adapted to the dry season crop and was thus able to severely attack rice, although earlier it was known to be a major pest only during the wet season rice. The factors which induced such a change in the rice gall midge need to be clarified.

219. There are local differences in the parasite fauna between the north and central plain of Thailand. Therefore, effectiveness of parasites and predators for the control of the midge should be evaluated from quantitative point of view also.

220. Regulation of planting dates is one of the important measures for control of the insect. (Rice transplanted in January escapes serious infestation of the insect) In irrigated areas, synchronized planting with the period of no-rice cultivation also must be practised.

221. It is necessary to plant resistant cultivars in severely infested areas. A moderate resistant cultivar must be considered for maintaining a low population of the insect to preserve the equilibrium with the other insect pests present in paddy fields. Investigations on possible rice gall midge biotypes in relation to the resistance of cultivars needs to be further persued.

222. Eradication programme of wild rice is considered to be significantly important for interrupting the insect life cycle during absence of rice cultivation.

223. Integrated pest management of the rice gall midge should include not only resistant cultivars and insecticide application but also appropriate cultural practices and the use of natural enemies. Monitoring methods and forecasting suitable for the tropical environment needs to be developed.

224. A regional cooperative programme for the rice gall midge is needed to establish practical control and the exchange of information. In this connection, the Committee reiterated its earlier recommendation that the regional coordinated project formulated by the FAO Panel on rice gall midge in 1973 should further pursued and favourably considered.

Soybean Pest Management

225. Due to the increased attention soybean is receiving as a commodity in South East Asia and the Pacific, some focus is needed on pest management and quarantine problems relating to the crop. In this regard, the Committee considered the invitational paper "Soybean Pest Management and International Soybean Programme" by Micheal E. Irwin (PPC: SEAP/80/11/4).

226. Pest management, as conceived and implemented by INTSOY, involves various stages: i) identification of the pest problems; ii) gathering pertinent information about these organisms from the literature; iii) putting together a provisional pest management package (a chart giving pest species, stage to sample, damage levels or economic injury levels, and pesticide recommendations); iv) implementing this provisional package through extension or other delivery methods; v) adjusting economic injury levels to local conditions and to crop phenology; vi) determining population densities of important species throughout the growing season; and vii) incorporating new information into the existing pest management package and using feedback for research into important areas.

227. The list of pests is extensive to be listed in the Report. However, certain diseases are seed-borne and deserve special mention with regard to quarantine and seed entry into various countries. Two viruses that are wide spread and of economic importance, soybean mosaic virus and tobacco ringspot virus, are seed-borne. Several bacteria and the soybean cyst nematode can also be transmitted through the seed.

228. The International Soybean Programme (INTSOY) is interested in all phases of the soybean industry and offers its many services to those that request them.

XI. CONSIDERATION OF NATIONAL AND INTER-COUNTRY PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAMMES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (WCARRD)

229. The WCARRD in Rome in 1979 identified many imbalances in urban rural development due to failure of efforts and programmes to reach the small, low-income, and marginal farmers. It, therefore, considered putting more bias to restructuring countryside development by providing among other adequate agro-technical inputs, in this particular case the use of pesticides.

230. The Committee recognized certain risks in any large scale and uncontrolled use of pesticides by untrained applicators which, aside from cost of materials and application, include/destruction of beneficial organisms, poisoning hazards and environmental pollution. It also recognized the need to improving local government and community organizations and of promoting farmers' cooperatives and providing easy credit facilities for the purchase of farming requirements, particularly, pesticdies and fertilizers.

231. The Committee recommended certain activities to support the growth and development of small and low-income farmers, emphazing on some locally available indigenous measures, such as

i) The use of such natural insecticides as nicotine decoctions, rotenone, pyrethroids and other indigenous materials. In their absence, low-cost pesticides appropriate for their needs should be made available;

ii) A strong local body and group with the political will to achieve is desired to pursue the programme. It should have the capability to organize and institute cooperatives and easy credit facilities through government and private banks;

iii) Also, plant protection and extension agents must develop a pest surveillance capability so that adequate warning be extended for action orders and outbreaks. Where the latter exists, government subsidy for appropriate pesticides should be made readily available;

iv) Community pest control groups composed of famers and all able-bodied citizens in the area should be organized and trained in improved plant protection technology. This should consist more of practical field demonstrations in combatting pests, emphasizing on the sale, use and handling of pesticides and application equipment. Pesticide monitoring through the use of simple forms for random sampling should be developed to collect information on the kinds and quantity of pesticides used and the places they are stored; and

v) The effects of various kinds of pesticides, need to be demonstrated in specific farmers' fields by extension agents. Information should amplify on the loss or destruction of food source, i.e. snails and frogs, predators and parasites and related arthropods, other animal and plant food sources, and on the adverse effects of over-use and under-use of pesticides.

XII. TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (TCDC) WITH SPECIAL REFERNECE TO TRAINING

232. The Committee recognized the need for increasing the scope and depth of existing technical cooperation particularly in training among the developing countries in the Region.

233. Permanent plant protection training facilities are already established in India, Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Malaysia is soon expected to establish an ASEAN plant quarantine centre and training institute (PLANTI). The Committee recommended that FAO should explore the possibility of this Institute extending its training facilities to other countries in the Region.

234. Thailand and the Philippines, respectively, had recently started short-term training courses on integrated pest control, pest prognosis and early warning in which countries from the Region participated. Malaysia is sending study teams among member countries on short-term basis, while Bangladesh through bilateral programmes with West Germany is seeking the cooperation of the member countries to accept 15 participants for short term training in various specialized fields in the Region. Also, the Philippines has newly developed a 12-month graduate level diploma course on plant protection which may be available to qualified participants from this Region. A correspondance course in quarantine regulatory measures will soon be available at the Riverina College of Advanced Education (Australia).

235. India has been offering for several years now the training facilities of the Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad for a three month course, short-term specialized courses, and a 10-month diploma course.

236. In this connection, FAO Secretariat's proposal that an inter-country project to strengthen this Institute has been submitted for consideration to UNDP/FAO was appreciated by the Committee and it gave its support for such an approach.

237. The Committee requested FAO to collect information on the external training needs of the countries for enabling the placement of such trainees.

XIII. PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE

Programme

238. The Committee considered and reviewed the progress in the implementation of the programme adopted at the 11th Session of the Plant Protection Committee. The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made since October 1978. It was gratified to note that the regional programme on integrated pest control in rice has become operational and new projects in three countries are being implemented.

239. Based on discussions during the Session as well as, the issues and the problems which are emerging in the Region, the Committee approved the following programme for the next two years, including the continuing activities proposed by the previous Session:

a) maintenance of the information service by means of Quarterly Newsletter, Information Letters and Technical Documents containing information on such items as plant quarantine and plant protection legislation, major outbreaks of pests and diseases in the Region, organization and staff, new records of pests and diseases, latest developments in control practices, inspection and treatment procedures, as well as results of research work on pests and disease of important food and commercial crops in the Region;

b) publication of lists of pests, diseases, including vertebrates, and weeds, affecting important food and commercial crops in the Region, either by review of existing lists or as new compilations;

c) continuation of the collection and circulation of information on plant quarantine procedures and treatments adopted by member countries, and to take steps to develop a guidelines;

d) advising and assisting member countries in the identification, planning, formulation and implementation of projects on plant protection;

e) assisting the contracting governments in the planning, development and organizing of training programmes in plant protection and plant quarantine; developing guidelines for training manuals through the assistance of a consultant or through the courtesy of the Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad, India;

f) coordination of activities and projects in relation to plant protection and plant quarantine operated in the Region with the assistance of UNDP and other agencies;

g) arranging consultant services for contracting governments on special problems of national or regional importance in various aspects of plant protection;

h) to circulate, on regular basis, results of screening studies carried out on biological control agents introduced within the Region;

i) to request member countries to submit proposed major modifications to the measures regulating the introduction and spread of plants, pests and diseases at least three months before the next Session;

j) to carry out the activities as approved by the seventeenth and eighteenth meetings of the Executive Committee; and

k) to follow-up the recommendations of the Committee and take necessary step to initiate programmes for implementing the recommendations.

Officers of the Executive Committee

240. The Committee decided that the Executive Committee should continue to meet at least once in between Sessions of the Committee to review and, if necessary, modify the activities of the Committee, as well as continue to provide assistance and guidance to the Executive Secretary. It was agreed that the Executive Committee should have power to co-opt.

241. The Committee decided that one of the Executive Committee Meetings should be held in one of the Executive Committee Members' countries.

242. The Committee decided that the Executive Committee be composed of:

Dr. Riksh Syamananda	Thailand	Chairman
Mr. D.U. Khan	Bangladesh	Member
Dr. K.D. Paharia	India	"
Dr. S. Moin Shah	Nepal	"
Dr. L.G. Morrison	New Zealand	"
Mr. J.P. Sumangil	Philippines	"
Mr. Ooi Soon Chye	Malaysia	"

Thirteen Session

243. The Committee noted with appreciation the kind offer of the delegations of Bangladesh, India and Philippines to host the 13th Session of the Plant Protection Committee. However, the venue and the time of the next Session shall be decided by the Director-General of FAO in consultation with the Chairman, as provided in the Agreement.

XIV. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee,

Recognizing that destructive pests and diseases of plants can occur both inside and outside the Region;

Recounting that the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region as a supplementary agreement to the International Plant Protection Convention was finalized, a quarter-century ago, in the historical perspective of preventing the introduction into and spread within, the destructive pests and diseases;

Reaffirming that keeping these destructive pests, diseases and weeds under full control is the ultimate aim, and that this is possible only by suitable plant protection measures;

Appreciating the valuable steps taken so far by governments on the recommendations of the Committee;

Urges that vigorous efforts be made by the Governments individually or collectively, the incidence of destructive pests, diseases and weeds and in cooperative efforts in the fields of information, training, pesticide testing, harmonization of procedures, treatment schedules, etc.

2. The Committee,

Reiterating its earlier recommendations on the need and establishment of financial resources for the Committee;

Endorsing the recommendations of the Sixteenth Executive Committee in this regard;

Being aware that this important subject has been discussed and dabated for a long time;

Realizing that it is imperative for the Committee to have some financial resources of its own for certain specified activities;

Recommended strongly that the countries initiate action to support some of the activities of the Committee from their own resources as a first step in this direction;

Further Recommended that all efforts must be made for establishing Trust Funds for the Committee activities;

Invited the Director-General of FAO, meanwhile, to arrange for the amendments to be drafted and circulated to all contracting parties with a view to their being proposed by a contracting party through the Committee at its thirteenth Session.

3. The Committee,

Reiterating the previous recommendations of the Committee, strongly urged FAO to provide at least one more professional and one secretary at general service level for the Secretariat of the Plant Protection Committee at the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok, Thailand;

Recognizing the increased volume of work and programme and activities of the Committee, and in view of the changed circumstances in the Secretariat, it must be strengthened to meet such requirements;

Recommended that the present post of Technical Assistant (GS level) be upgraded to a professional category;

Further suggested that this recommendation be brought to the attention of the concerned authorities of FAO.

4. The Committee,

Having considered the document PPC/SEAP/80/14 "Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region; 25 years of service;

Appreciating the efforts made by member governments and the FAO Secretariat in promoting and developing plant protection;

Recommended that the suggestions, recommendations, orientations and priorities included in the document be given full consideration by the Governments, FAO and other Agencies;

Further Recommended that the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region should play a greater role in the further development of plant protection and quarantine in the Region, foster cooperative efforts among member countries and effectively coordinate the activities and the development of plant protection and quarantine in the Region.

5. The Committee,

Acknowledging the importance of pesticide registration and regulation procedures;

Being Aware of the problems associated with the pesticide registration and regulation procedures in member countries;

Recognizing the need for countries in the Region to develop approaches, strategies and programmes in respect of pesticide regulations, registration and control;

Recommended that FAO explore convening a technical consultation in one of the countries in the Region to consider the harmonizing of requirements for testing, evaluation and registration, the scope for intra-regional cooperation and product evaluation, the nature, structure and operation of a regulatory authority, practical measures of monitoring the quality of pesticide formulations extension services directed to users and residue monitoring;

Further suggests that the secretariat approach some donor countries, such as Australia and Federal Republic of Germany, for assistance in convening such a consultation.

6. The Committee,

Recognizing that outbreaks of existing or new pests or diseases can occur suddenly creating emergency situations requiring urgent action within a country and among the countries;

Realizing that such actions may involve expert and management services, plant protection inputs, such as pesticides, application equipment, aircraft and other inputs;

Being aware that several of the countries may not be fully equipped to deal with such emergency situations;

Recommended that the Committee, preferably through its Executive Committee in consultation with the Secretariat, provide advice, guidance and assistance to the country/countries requesting such assistance;

Further suggested that the Executive Secretary consult the Executive Committee for developing guidelines and approaches in this regards.

XV. CLOSING OF THE SESSION

244. On behalf of the Thai Government, the Thai delegates and the Thai people, Dr. Praderm Titatarn, Director-General, Department of Agriculture, extended special thanks to all the participants for their participation and deligent work, which was hard and difficult. However, he believed that this was worthwhile because results of this meeting would have strong impact on the improvement of plant protection programmes of the countries in the Region. Equally important was the fact that this meeting had provided the forum for every country to openly discuss both domestic and international problems in plant protection. This, Dr. Praderm hoped, had helped in solving some common problems and in fostering and promoting international cooperation.

245. Many concrete recommendations have come out of this Silver Jubilee Session. Some are reiterations but others are new. There would be very useful to policy planners as well as to others. Often, these recommendations had been overlooked by the administrations in the past, which resulted in the severe retardation of the advancement of plant protection. Dr. Praderm assured that he and his government would give strong support to the recommendations made by this Committee, especially those concerning international cooperation.

Appendix I

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Election of the Chairman
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Designation of Vice-Chairman and Ad-hoc Sub-Committees
5. Programme and Activities of the Committee - Statement by the Executive Secretary of the Committee
6. Implementation of the Plant Protection Agreement and the Recommendations of the Committee - Statements by the Delegates
7. Present Status of the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and the Pacific Region
8. Review of Progress in Plant Protection during the past 25 years and International Cooperation in Plant Protection in Asia and the Pacific
9. Review of Committee Recommendations on Measures Regulating the Importation and Movement of Plants including the Consideration of Appendix 'A' and Appendix 'B' of the Agreement
10. Plant Quarantine Problems
    a) Review and Harmonization of Current Plant Quarantine Procedures and Treatments for some Specific Plants and Plant Products
    b) Plant Quarantine Problems associated with Container Shipping
11. Special Plant Protection and Quarantine Problems of Land-Locked and Island Countries
12. Development of Plant Protection Strategies and Programme for Rainfed Field Crops and Flooded Rice
13. Consideration of National, and Inter-country Plant Protection Programmes with Special Reference to the Recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD)
14. Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) with Special Reference to Reference to Training.
15. Programme of the Committee
16. Other Matters
17. Time and Place of the Thirteenth Session of the Committee
18. Adoption of the Report

Appendix II

List of Working Papers

RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/1	Provisional Agenda
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/2	Information Note
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/5	Programme and Activities of the Committee Statement by the Executive Secretary of the Committee
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/5/1	Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/5/2	Report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Executive Committee
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6	Implementation of the Plant Protection Agreement and the Recommendations of the Committee
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/1	Country Statement - Australia
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/2	Country Statement - Bangladesh
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/3	Country Statement - The People's Republic of China
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/4	Country Statement - India
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/5	Country Statement - Indonesia
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/6	Country Statement - The Republic of Korea
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/7	Country Statement - People's Democratic Republic of Lao
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/8	Country Statement - Malaysia
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/9	Country Statement - Nepal
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/10	Country Statement - Philippines
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/11	Country Statement - Portugal (Macao)
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/12	Country Statement - Sri Lanka
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/13	Country Statement - Thailand
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/14	Country Statement - United Kingdom (Hong Kong)
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/6/15	Country Statement - Western Samoa
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/7	Present Status of the Plant Protection Agreement of the South East Asia and Pacific Region
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/8	Review of Committee Recommendations on Measures Regulating the Importation and Movement of Plants Including the Consideration of Appendix 'A' and Appendix 'B' of the Agreement
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/8/1	Recommended Measures for Regulating the Importation and Movement of the Plants (September 1978) - Information Letter No. 121
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/8/2	Distant Transfer of Plant Genetic Resources - Quarantine Considerations
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/8/3	New Records of Pests and Diseases in South East Asia and Pacific Region, January 1973 to September 1980, Technical Document No. 128
RAPA:	PPC/SEAP/80/8/4	Review of Committee Recommendations on Measures Regulating the Importation and Movement of Plants Including the Consideration of Appendix 'A' and Appendix 'B' of the Agreement

RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/9	Review and Harmonization of Current Plant Quarantine Procedures and Treatments for Some Specific Plants and Plant Products
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/9/1	Plant Quarantine in Asia and Pacific Plant Quarantine Recommendations: Agricultural and Biological Basis
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/9/2	Plant Tissue Culture and Quarantine
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/10	Special Plant Protection and Quarantine Problems of Land-locked and Island Countries
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/11	Development of Plant Protection Strategies and Programmes for Rainfed Field Crops and Flooded Rice
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/11/1	Ecology and Control of the Rice Gall Midge with Special Emphasis on Measures to prevent its Spread in Thailand
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/11/2	Report of the International Seminar on Deep Water Rice
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/11/3	Report of the Expert Panel on Pest, Disease and Weed Problems in Rainfed Crops in Asia and the Far East
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/11/4	Development of Plant Protection Strategies and Programmes for Rainfed Field Crops and Flooded Rice
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/12	Consideration of National, and Inter-country Plant Protection Programmes with Special Reference to the Recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD)
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/13	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) Special Reference to Training
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/14	Review of Progress in Plant Protection during the past 25 years and International Cooperation in Plant Protection in Asia and the Pacific
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/14/1	Information Letter NO. 125 'Plant Protection and Quarantine Status in the Region - A brief summary'
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/14/2	Information Letter No. 122 Integrated Pest Management: An Overview Asia and the Pacific Region
RAPA: PPC/SEAP/80/14/3	Information Letter No. 123 FAO Plant Protection Publication in Asia and the Pacific

Appendix III

Messages Received on the Occasion of the Silver Jubilee Session of the Committee 1956-1980

Introduction

On the occasion of 25 years of service of the Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific Region, the past Chairmen of Session, the Members of the Executive Committee, and the FAO Secretariat connected with the Committee, were requested to send messages to be read at the 12th Session of the Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific Region, to be held at Chiangmai, Thailand, from 27 October to 3 November 1980.

There was a good response to our request and the Messages received so far are presented herewith.

D. Bap Reddy

Deputy Regional Representative
for Asia and the Pacific

Dr. S.N. Banerjee
Chairman
Plant Protection Committee (1973)

Project Coordinator
LAO/78/013
c/o UNDP Office
P.O. Box 345
Vientiane
Lao

I am glad to learn that the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region is going to celebrate its 25 years of existence. Privileged to be a member of this Committee for a number of years, I am feeling proud of it. It is a clear indication of its importance, when you see that in 1956 the Committee had only 10 members and now 22 countries have been taken membership. Why? Is it not that they have been to understand and appreciate its importance. Thanks to you for your hard work and untiring energy put into this Committee all these years. True that we worked with you, but we knew Dr. Reddy was there to shoulder the main burden. Your "Plant Protection Newsletter" has proved its importance and I feel it is working like the mouth piece of the Region. So much information you are collecting and disseminating amongst the member countries.

I take this opportunity to welcome Prof. Huang Ke-xun as old member of the Committee and as a Project Coordinator of the Plant Protection Project of Laos, which is within his jurisdiction.

I pray for all success of the 12th Session, which is going to be held in Chiangmai, Thailand in October 1980.

Dr. O. Brauer
Director
Plant Production and Protection Division

Agriculture Department
FAO, Rome
Italy

Congratulations on your 25 anniversary of fruitful work for the benefit of all countries in the Region and their people. We wish you great success in the future. May such success continue to materialize into higher yields of food and agricultural production.

Mr. H.M.S. Harahap
Executive Committee Member (1969-71)

Director
Plant Quarantine Service
(Retired)
Perumahan Kratmat
Jayabaru V/2F6
Jakarta Pusat
Indonesia

May I convey to you once more my thanks and appreciation for your close cooperation given to me either as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Session or as member of the Executive Committee in the past and last but not least also for your unforgettable support, cooperation and wonderful guidance during my Government Service upto 1975 in the building up of the Indonesian Plant Quarantine which has grown from its original status as a small section of the Institute for Plant Diseases and Pests of the General Agricultural Research Station of the Department of Agriculture to a Directorate of Plant Quarantine straight under the Minister of Agriculture.

May I take also this opportunity to congratulate you with your new responsibilities from August 1980 which, I am very sure, will be of great benefit to the further development of the Plant Portection/Plant Quarantine in the Region for Asia and the Pacific.

May I close this message with the words:

"Have a successful 12th Session and
a happy occasion of the 25th Year
of the Committee in Chiangmai" with
the real hope that one of these
days our paths will cross once more.

Dr. Kahn Jalavicharana
Chairman
Plant Protection Committee (1969)

Deputy Secretary-General
(Retired)
House No. 34
Soi Athavit
Bangkhen, Bangkok 9
Thailand

The Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region was established in pursuance of the Regional Plant Protection Agreement, which was approved by the Twenty-third Session of the FAO Council on 26 November 1955. It has now been 25 years since the Agreement came into force on 2 July 1956. The Committee consisting of representatives of participating governments met for the first time in Bangkok, Thailand, from 3 to 7 December 1956.

In accordance with the recommendation made by the FAO Plant Protection Meeting held in Singapore 1954, the Director-General of FAO was to appoint a full-time Technical Secretary of the Committee to be stationed at the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok. However, the FAO Regional Plant Protection Specialist, Mr. A. Johnston, continued to fulfil the duties as the Secretary of the Committee and Secretary of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee for 1959 to 1965. Dr. D. Bap Reddy was finally appointed as Technical Secretary of the Committee from 1967 until August 1978 when he assumed new responsibilities.

During the past 25 years, considerable progress has been made by the member countries in the fields of plant quarantine and plant protection and the FAO, particularly its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Region, has undertaken intensive activities and provided effective assistance to governments through the Regional Plant Protection Officer, experts services and short-term consultants. Up to the time of the First Meeting in Bangkok in 1956, seven governments were parties to the Agreement and now the membership has grown to 22, extending from Pakistan in the West to Fiji and Western Samoa in the Pacific. Its activities have also grown from consideration of plant quarantine problems to the whole field of plant protection.

Without the untiring efforts and perseverance of the Technical Secretaries, particularly Mr. A. Johnston and Dr. D. Bap Reddy, the programme of the Committee could not have been so creditably implemented and important progress achieved.

On this most auspicious occasion of the 25th year of the Committee, it is my great pleasure and privilege to extend my warmest wishes to the 12th Session of the Committee, for the success of its deliberations.

Tan Sri Datuk Mohamad Bin Jamil
Chairman
Plant Protection Committee (1967)

Director-General of
Agriculture (Retired)
Permodalan Plantations
Sdn Bhd
Locked Bag 203
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
Malaysia

On the occasion of your Silver Jubilee's Session, I would like to join the other well wishers throughout the Region in offering my sincere felicitations to you and your Committee.

It is indeed very gratifying especially to those who have been involved in the Committee to know that it has travelled a long way, in time and scope, in the course of safeguarding Regional Agriculture from the scourge of pests and diseases. The crowning achievements indeed are the various agreements which have been brought about by the Committee.

Notwithstanding the usefulness of these agreement, it would equally be appropriate, at this stage to pause and perhaps review these agreements in their practical applicability and effectiveness, when the Region and indeed the world has in fact become smaller.

Congratulations!

Mr. Anthony Johnston
Executive Secretary (1959-65)

Director
Commonwealth Mycological Institute
Ferry Lane, Kew
Richmond, Surrey TW9 3AF
England

Congratulations to the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region on attaining its 25th year, from myself as Director and also from all the staff of the Commonwealth Mycological Institute. In this our Diamond Jubilee year we are confident that the activities of the Committee will continue to flourish and expand, under the leadership of the FAO Secretariat, until it also attains its 60th year.

Congratulations on this Silver Jubilee also come personally from me, as a former Secretary of the Committee. Throughout its existence I have seen the Committee carrying out an increasingly valuable role in developing plant protection activities in the Region. In view of its achievements in its first 25 years, I am sure that the future of the Committee is a bright one.

Mr. D.U. Khan
Executive Committee Member (1978)

Member Director (Field)
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
Krishi-Bhavan
49-51 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca
Bangladesh

I congratulate the Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific Region as well as all those who are still associated with its activities for its successful attainment of 25 years.

On this happy occasion we do remember with due respect and solemnity and gratefully acknowledge the contributions of those who are no more with us on this earth.

The Committee made valuable contributions to the world as a whole and the Region in particular through dissemination of important informations on pest situation; by promoting Plant Protection Services in increasing crop production.

Further, the Committee has also played a pivotal role in bringing the countries of the Region closer and in fostering brotherhood through its biennial general meetings, Executive Committee, consultative groups, seminars, workshops, study tours, visits, training etc.

I am confident that the Committee will put in more dedicated service in future years for attaining its objectives in improving quality of human life of billions of simple living and peace loving people of the world by solving their socio-economic problems.

Dr. Lee Ling
Executive Secretary
Plant Protection Committee (1956-57)

Deputy Director and
Chief of Plant Protection
Service, FAO, Rome
(Retired)
1608 Belvoir Drive
Los Altos
California 94022
U.S.A.

In celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region, the plant protection authorities concerned of participating nations and the FAO secretariat are to be congratulated for this joint endeavour which has led to many achievements.

The Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region, under which this Committee was created, represents one of early efforts of FAO in promoting international cooperation on plant protection in order to fulfill to a certain extend the increased desire of governments to protect their existing crop resources. During the years following World War II, the need for relief and agricultural rehabilitation of war-torn countries greatly increased the international traffic of food products and also the exchange of plant material for propagating and experimental purposes. The movement of such material unavoidably carried with them pests and disease-causing organisms. Furthermore, the rapid development of modern means of air transportation constantly augmented the range and speed of travel, making natural barriers unreliable for interrupting the spread of diseases and pests.

In the South East Asia area, one of major concerns at that time was the possible invasion of destructive diseases which might endanger the hevea rubber production in Malaysia. Following a request from the government of the United Kingdom, FAO convened a meeting in Singapore in December 1954, at which a draft agreement designed to prevent or delay the dissemination of plant diseases and pests through human channels was presented and adopted. This Agreement was approved during the following year by the FAO Council and the Committee held its first meeting in December 1956.

There have been a number of FAO officials involved in this undertaking. At the initial stage, the writer was personally responsible for negotiating the Agreement and for organizing and servicing the first few meetings of the Committee. Later a post attached to the FAO Regional Office in Bangkok was established to deal with plant protection matters. This post was successively held by W. Stahl, A. Johnston, and D. Bap Reddy. Mr. Johnston, with his extensive knowledge on flora and plant diseases, brought about a better understanding on the identities and distribution of plant diseases and weeds in the Region. Dr. Reddy, with his broad experience in plant protection, made significant contributions towards the improvement of plant protection organisations and activities in various countries, mainly through the successful development of projects with assistance from outside resources and through his diligent and ceaseless personal efforts. Now, Prof. Huang Ke-xun has taken over this responsibility. With his academic background, I trust that horizons in the field of plant protection in the Region will be continuously extended.

During the past twenty-five years, many changes in plant protection sciences have been witnessed. Surely further changes will be forthcoming in the next twenty-five years. So, this is perhaps the time for the Committee to look forward to problems of future importance and develope new activities to meet the challenges of this changing world.

May I take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to the Committee in its adulthood, and also to all the persons who were involved in this endeavour and who are present at the present session.

Mr. J.R. Morschel
Chairman
Plant Protection Committee (1976)

Assistant Director-General
(Plant Quarantine)
Department of Health
P.O. Box 100
Woden, A.C.T. 2606
Australia

Looking back over 25 years, comment should be made on the early and continuing efforts to carry through surveys of plant pests and diseases within the Region. This is a basic requirement for any quarantine service. Progressively lists of plant pests and diseases for countries in the Region have been produced by member countries with considerable assistance from FAO Plant Protection Officers based in Bangkok. Any published list will carry errors and omissions but so long as the lists represent a sound biological approach they provide the only means whereby a country may possibly determine its threats from exotic pests and disease. Complimenting this the Regional Plant Protection Committee through the FAO Plant Protection Officer has produced papers and data on significant risks to the Region.

Member countries have recognised the need to up-grade their plant quarantine services. Training has been provided by developed countries within and outside the Region. Australia has been pleased at the opportunity to contribute in some way towards training. Improved equipment and facilities have been provided sometimes from a country's own resources but some also has been derived as aid from other countries. Australia has welcomed the opportunity to specifically offer such aid for Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Tonga, Western Samoa, Fiji, Kirabita and India.

The success of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region needs to be related to expectations. Any vigorous comparison between the position of the developed countries versus the developing countries is bound to produce a somewhat unfavourable response or reaction. However it would be more realistic to compare the situation 25 years ago with the current situation. There is no doubt progress has been made.

Throughout the Region there is significantly more awareness about plant quarantine. Some of this has arisen from unfortunate experiences involving invasions by serious exotic plant pests and diseases. However, the plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific has played its part consistently since its inception by focussing strongly on quarantine. The series of recommendations on quarantine measures have been regularly up-dated in the light of current biological data. The responsibility of implementation of the recommendations resides fully with individual governments of the member countries.

The Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and the Pacific Region had its genesis in the real concern to effectively exclude the devastating South American leaf blight from the Region. Twenty five years later this disease has not appeared in the Region. Surely this is a measure of some success.

Sixteen years of personal association with the Plant Protection Committee has meant attendance at seven consecutive meetings of the Plant Protection Committee; participating in international training programmes in Australia and involvement to some degree in the various aid programmes in plant quarantine originating from Australia. More recently I participated in the development of the FAO Publication RAPA No. 40 "Plant Quarantine Recommendations: Agricultural and Biological Basis".

In regard to the future, man must safeguard his natural renewable resources such as food, fibre and possibly fuel. Since plant pests and disease can decimate up to a third or even more of production, every effort needs to be made and sustained in order to exclude new pests and diseases from becoming established within the Region. The challenge is becoming more difficult each year with increased mobility throughout the world. The response should be more vigorous and determined quarantine effort.

My wish is that there will be consolidation of achievement made during the past 25 years. The Committee itself can merely show the way. The real input must come collectively from member governments and in particular from their Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine Services.

Personally I am grateful for the firm friendships throughout South East Asia and the Pacific, which have arisen from association with the Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and the Pacific.

Mr. S.J. Navaratnam
Executive Committee Member
Plant Protection Committee (1967)

Plant Quarantine Service
Department of Health
P.O. Box 100
Woden, A.C.T. 2606
Australia

The Committee and in particular the FAO is to be complimented for the very active role it has played in the Region on plant protection and quarantine. Through the venue provided by biannual meetings it has been possible for countries to exchange information and learn from experience of other countries. This has been supported by the publications compiled and circulated by the Secretary - Quarterly Newsletters, Technical Documents and Information Letters.

I am not very conversant with recent developments but am aware that many projects in the field of plant protection have been in operation in member countries through the auspices of UNDP.

In the area of plant quarantine through visits, training and exchange of information, the Committee has brought the greatest benefit. Plant quarantine services have been established for the first time in many countries during the past 25 years and in others services have been upgraded. Problem areas have been identified and recommendations made notably through the Recommended Measures for Regulating the Importation and Movement of Plants. My own impression is that the Committee has been able to guide member countries on a meaningful approach to the implementation of quarantine measures. This statement is particularly relevant when one takes into consideration the facts that plant quarantine is not formally taught in universities and newly independent countries have had to start from 'scratch'.

The publications circulated by the Secretary and mentioned above have drawn attention to the existence of the Committee and its work. This is a commendable effort and should be sustained.

There is a lot more that the Committee can achieve and I make this point with the Committee's future in mind rather than on a critical note. There is need for members to be more actively involved in the work of the Committee. This work has largely been done by the Secretary but for improved performance members should look critically at the purpose of the Committee and how best they can serve it.

The publications as mentioned have put the Committee on the map and it may now be opportune to upgrade quality and quantity.

I am sure these suggestions have already occupied the minds of members and will receive attention at this and future meetings.

As a one time member I still am keenly interested in the work of the Committee and wish it all the best for the future.

Mr. P.N. Rana
Chairman
Plant Protection Committee (1978)

Director-General of
Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Harihar Bhawan
Kathmandu
Nepal

Since last quarter of this century, the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America with about 3/4th population of the world, are confronted with an increasing dismal picture of the food-population imbalances. This situation is ever widening with the passage of time.

FAO has duly alerted the world community from time to time about short supply of food and has encouraged various types of activities to increase food production and related UN agencies are campaigning seriously to regulate the population growth.

One of the key input to increase and stabilize production is plant protection which needs integrated and co-ordinated approach. The Plant Protection Convention in 1951 emphasized the importance of active regional cooperation in plant protection field resulting in the establishment of Plant Protection Committee on 2 July 1956, with few member countries. Today the membership has increased to 22 countries. It has served as a focal point for all the plant protection activities within the Region. This, in fact, is a testimony about the popularity and acceptance of the activities of the Committee for the various government's national and international organizations.

In this connection special mention should be made of the important decisions of the 11th Session of Plant Protection Committee about the International transfer of germplasm; problem of pre- and post-harvest food losses, problems of strengthening and improving protection of rainfed crops and development of simple usable plant protection technology for small farmers. Being the Chairman of the Session, I am in full confidence that the deliberation and recommendations of the 11th Session will be of utmost importance to the developing countries of the Region specially the recommendations of the strategies for small farmers.

Since, I am associated with this Committee from 1966, I personally belive that Plant Protection Committee has played a key role in fostering the cause of plant protection and in ensuring maximum impact in coordinating different plant protection activities in national, regional and international spheres. Many reports clearly indicate that the increase in agricultural productivity is not keeping pace with the increase in population in most developing countries of this Region and unfortunately the people of this Region are frequently suffering from different calamities as well. This has adversely affected the food supply in these countries. Under such circumstances our primary duty is to see how food production can be increased and stabilized so that the hungry millions in this Region could be ensured of their food. I am fully confident that in the coming years this Committee will be instrumental in initiating some action oriented programmes based on appropriate plant protection technologies to help in crop protection as well as to save the grain to feed the teeming millions in this Region. I wish this Committee success in its efforts to serve the mankind.

Dr. Riksh Syamananda
Chairman
Executive Committee (1978-80)

Deputy Director-General
Department of Agriculture
Bangkhen, Bangkok 9
Thailand

According to the traditions of the Thai, when anyone has reached the age of twenty-five, he has a very good reason for celebrating his 25 years of existence.

Any Committee can easily become 25 years old or longer, but that is not a good reason to celebrate. The Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and the Pacific Region was established 25 years ago, and is still going strong. Judging from its activities up to the present time, I am quite sure that it will continue to grow even at a faster rate than during the first 25 year period.

The Committee has accomplished so much over the years, so that the 25th Anniversary Celebration is fully justified. Thanks to the member Governments and FAO for their support, without it the Committee will not last to be able to celebrate its twenty-fifth birthday.

I wish this Committee to get stronger as it gets older, and survive to celebrate its 50th Anniversary, even though I may not be present during such an occasion.

Mr. Moin Shah
Executive Committee Member (1978)

Chief of Plant Pathologist
Division of Plant Pathology
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Irrigation
P.O. Box 1126
Khumal Tar, Lalitpur
Nepal

Plant Protection Committee came into existence 25 years ago with few member countries who believed that with active regional cooperation and coordination in the neglected field of plant protection, crop production can be increased and stabilized in the Region. Today this Committee is the shining example of active regional cooperation amongst its member countries which extend to 22 in number. The Committee during its past 25 years' has worked well not only to meet its objectives but has also fostered to a great extend understanding, integration, coordination, cooperation and mutual help amongst its member countries in all aspects of plant protection and plant quarantine. Today, Plant Protection Committee is a focal point for most of the plant protection policies and activities in the Region.

As a family of the Committee, I am proud of the role that Plant Protection Committee has played in fostering the leadership and help it has provided to uplift the cause of plant protection and quarantine, nationally, regionally and also internationally.

However, I am in agreement with the view that it is high time to give serious thinking to serve the small farmers who represent more than 70% in the Region. I have full confidence that the Committee will play much more vital role in this context in the near future.

The role of FAO Secretariat has been instrumental in executing the Committee's affairs and it has served well to its maximum capacity. The amount of good will, the understanding and most important of all, the dedication of the Executive Secretary is highly appreciated.

Dr. Sardar Singh
Executive Committee Member (1967)

Plant Protection
Advisor to Government of India
(Retired)
18/52, Punjabi Bagh
New Delhi - 110026
India

It is a pleasure, as an old active member and functionary of the Committee during the 1960's and as an erstwhile secretary of a sister Regional Plant Protection Commission in the early 1970's, to convey my heartfelt felicitations and fraternal greetings to the Plant Protection Committee for South East Asia and Pacific Region at its Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Chiangmai in October-November 1980 in the same country where the foundation meeting was held in December 1956.

The Committee has marched from strength during its eventful career in the matter of membership, variety of plant protection topics discussed, high quality and keenness evinced during the course of discussions on the pressing problems of the day and the number and value of aided projects currently in force in the member countries with a view to building up the infrastructure for launching meaningful plant protection programmes.

The Committee has played no small part (itself remaining in the background) in helping to bring about uniformity in plant quarantine rules, regulations, procedures and treatments amongst the Member Countires, to open up lines of

communication in coordinating plant protection activities in its many facets, to establish rapport and to further the spirit of camaraderie amongst country organizations. The Committee's performance as a clearing house of information is appreciated all concerned.

We, in India, take pride in the FAO/UNDP assisted project for Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad which is rendering such a signal service in training field workers of India and of the Region. My younger associate from India, Bap Reddy, played no small part in pushing forward this institution, in helping to expand it and in continuously nursing it along during his twelve years' tenure as Secretary of the Committee.

As Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India, I always looked forward to the receipt of the flood of mimeographed material emanating from the Secretariat of the Committee. I learn that this very useful service is being maintained at the same old tempo.

The Committee has provided considerable background material in assisting the Member Countries in framing suitable legislation for regulating, manufacture, formulation, transport, marketing and safe and judicious use of modern potent pesticides and in arousing interest in protecting the quality of environment from the various pollutants.

I wish the Committee many many more years of dedicated service in upgrading Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine Organizations of the Region and in subtly helping to develop more harmonious relationships and regional pride in maintaining high quality plant protection services in the Member Countries.

M/P1314/E/2.81/1/300